

对口升学考试备考丛书

英语对口升学冲刺卷

对口升学考试备考丛书编写委员会 编

前言

普通高校招收中等职业学校毕业生考试已经进行十余年，但是参加这类考试的考生所需的复习资料相对较少，选择面比较窄。为了帮助参加普通高校对口招收中等职业学校毕业生考试的广大考生全面、系统、快速、高效地复习备考，我们邀请了一批资深教研员，国家级重点职业学校的具有丰富对口高考复习教学工作的一线教师，参加过对口高考命题、改卷或新考纲制订的骨干教师及长期进行职业教育研究的科研人员，在学习、研究考纲和集体认真研讨的基础上，严格按照《普通高校对口招收中等职业学校毕业生考试纲要》要求，精心编写了**对口升学考试冲刺卷**，包含语文、数学、英语3册，供参加普通高校招收中等职业学校毕业生考试的考生复习备考之用。

本丛书具有如下特点：

编委阵容强大：作者均系资深教研人员和国家级中职改革发展示范校建设学校及国家级重点中等职业学校的一线骨干教师，具有丰富的对口高考复习教学经验，并常年研究对口高考命题方向。

编写体系成熟：严格按照最新对口高考大纲进行编写，分析了近几年的对口高考试卷，并且根据新的考试动向进行对口高考试题预测。为提高本套丛书的质量，特聘请资深专家严格把关。

编写内容齐全：内容涵盖了最新普通高校招收中等职业学校毕业生考试大纲中要求掌握的全部内容，且题目新颖，具有很强的导向性。

本书可以与《单元同步测试卷》、《对口升学考试总复习精要》、《对口升学专题强化训练与解析》、《对口升学考试模拟试卷》系列复习用书配合使用，是对此系列丛书内容的补充。

本书由郭为担任主编，参加编写的有贺学昌、任申利、张亚萍、马兴田、王梅。

由于编写时间短促、水平有限，在编写过程中，难免有不妥之处，恳请同行专家不吝指正，、贵意见，并将此综合信息反馈到电子工业出版社（guanyl@phei.com.cn），以便再版时及时修正。

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内 容 简 介

本书是为中职学生参加对口升学考试而编写的高考冲刺阶段复习使用的模拟试卷。本书以对口升学考纲要求为依据，以应考冲刺考试训练为目的，针对对口升学考试中出现题型和知识点进行训练，在题目编制上具有题量大、针对性强、试题立意新等特点。

本书可以与《单元同步测试卷》、《对口升学考试总复习精要》、《对口升学专题强化训练与解析》、《对口升学考试模拟试卷》系列复习用书配合使用，是对此系列丛书内容的补充。针对历年对口升学考试真题题型，本书设计了10套冲刺模拟试题，较为全面地涵盖了对口升学考试涉及的知识点及题型，是中职学生复习应考较为实用的参考资料。

本丛书具备很强的指导性，适合中等职业学校学生使用，是普通高校招收中等职业学校毕业生考试复习必备指导用书。

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普通高校对口招收中等职业学校毕业生考试冲刺试卷（一）

满分100分；试题分第I卷（客观题）和第II卷（主观题）两部分。

第I卷（共65分）

I. 单项选择（共20小题，每小题0.5分，共10分）

（A）从每小题的A、B、C、D四个选项中，找出画线部分与所给单词的画线部分读音相同的选项。

- () 1. replied A. happened B. helped C. wanted D. handed
() 2. example A. explain B. excite C. expensive D. examine
() 3. alone A. above B. smoke C. move D. pronounce
() 4. doctor A. word B. forty C. actor D. worn
() 5. support A. suggest B. dust C. excuse D. sugar

（B）从每小题的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可以填入句中空白处的最佳答案。

- () 6. Smoking is not _____ in the office. If so, you will be fined.
A. permitting B. promised C. permitted D. allow
() 7. The old man has two sons, _____ work as lawyers.
A. two of whom B. both of them
C. both of whom D. all of them
() 8. _____ is true what he said.
A. It B. That C. What D. This
() 9. It will be six years _____ we meet again.
A. after B. until C. unless D. before
() 10. My hometown lies in the northwest of China, _____ his hometown is in the southeast of China.
A. but B. and C. while D. therefore
() 11. The old couple said that they _____ for nearly sixty years.
A. have married B. had been married
C. married D. got married
() 12. Their friendship _____ because they had words with each other and even fought against each other.
A. broke up B. gave up C. looked up D. took up
() 13. It was _____ November 8th, 2012 _____ the 18th Congress of CPC took place.
A. in; that B. on; when C. at; which D. on; that

- () 14. The event made all the class rather _____.
A. surprise B. surprised C. surprising D. to surprise

() 15. There is a large amount of _____ water in the river so that the local government is taking effective measures to deal with it.

- A. pollution B. pollute C. polluted D. polluting

- () 16. We don't know how to improve our English writing. Can we ask you for some _____?
A. question B. advice C. answer D. idea

() 17. I have read the novel by Bajin three times. As it is very interesting, I would love to read it _____ fourth time.

- A. a B. an C. the D. \

- () 18. Our teacher has decided to _____ the date _____ for celebrating Christmas Day.
A. put; up B. set; aside C. set; down D. sit; aside

- () 19. The women lay in bed with her foot _____.
A. burn B. burning C. to burn D. burnt

- () 20. This is the most interesting lecture _____ we just talked last weekend.
A. that B. which C. about which D. to that

II. 完形填空（共15小题，每小题1分，共15分）

在下列两篇短文中，共有15个空白,每个空白处有4个可供填入的选项，找出最佳选项。

We are often warned by our teacher not to waste precious（珍贵的）time, because 21 time will never return. I think it quite 22. What does time look like? Nobody knows that we can't see it or 23 it and no amount of money can 24 it. Time is abstract（抽象的）, so we have to think about it.

Time passes very quickly. Some students say they don't have 25 time to review all their lessons. It is because they don't know how to make 26 of their time. They waste it in going to theatres, cinemas and parks, and doing 27 things. Why do we study every day? Why do we 28? Why do most people would rather 29 buses instead of walking? The 30 is very simple. We wish to save time because time is precious.

Today we are living in the 21st century. We look upon time as 31. When a person dies, his life ends. Since life is short, we must 32 our time and energy to our studies so that we may be able to 33 the people well in the future. Laziness is the thief of time, for it does not only bring us failure but also 34 us other harm. If it is necessary for us to do our work today, let us do it today and not leave it until tomorrow.

Remember that time is much more 35 than money.

- () 21. A. lost B. found C. expected D. made
() 22. A. false B. true C. abstract D. valuable
() 23. A. get B. have C. see D. touch
() 24. A. find B. buy C. sense D. realize
() 25. A. enough B. little C. valuable D. useful
() 26. A. up B. light C. use D. fun
() 27. A. other B. another C. some D. any
() 28. A. drink B. eat C. think D. work
() 29. A. borrow B. get C. make D. take
() 30. A. question B. answer C. problem D. method

- () 31. A. money B. life C. gold D. water
 () 32. A. waste B. devote C. put D. value
 () 33. A. ask B. remember C. save D. serve
 () 34. A. brings B. does C. takes D. sends
 () 35. A. useful B. cheap C. heavy D. valuable

III. 阅读理解 (共20小题, 每小题2分, 共40分)

根据下列短文内容回答问题。在每题下面的4个选项中选出正确选项。

Passage A

George Banks was a clever journalist. He worked for a good newspaper, and he likes arguing with anybody, and about anything. Sometimes the people whom he argued with were as clever as he was, but often they were not.

He did not mind arguing with stupid people at all: he knew that he could never persuade them to agree, because they could never really understand what he was saying, and the more stupid they were, the surer they were that they were right, but he often found that stupid people said very amusing things.

At the end of one argument which George had with one of these less clever people, the man said something that George has always remembered and that has always amused him. It was, “Well, sir, you should never forget this: there are always three answers to every question, your answer, my answer and the correct answer.”

- () 36. George liked arguing____.
 A. neither with anybody nor about anything
 B. either with anybody or anything
 C. not with anybody but about anything
 D. not only with anybody but also about anything
- () 37. The people whom George argued with were____.
 A. those who were cleverer than him
 B. those who were more stupid than him
 C. both such clever people as he was and those who were not
 D. only the clever people
- () 38. According to one of these less clever people’s words, “there are always three answers to every question,…” means____.
 A. George’s answer was right
 B. the man’s answer was not right
 C. neither George’s nor the man’s answer was right
 D. there was not a right answer

Passage B

Hotlines have become common in China. Some radio broadcasting stations use hotlines to encourage the listeners to take part in the talk shows.

That’s a good idea. Yet, the fact is, some people do nothing but break the whole programme.

Some people know little about the topic under discussion. Sometimes they do not even know what

the host is talking about so the host has to tell the caller what the show is about. Usually the caller will ask a few questions which express his hope and show his lack of knowledge. Then the host has to answer and explain—how silly this is! It wastes a lot of time. To let the listeners hear them they do not care what the topic is, no matter whether they themselves are interested in it or how silly they appear to be.

I’m totally bored by those people. It’s necessary for radio stations to improve the hotline programme. In my opinion, if a caller doesn’t know what is going on, the operator should not let the caller take part in it.

- () 39. The sentence “some people do nothing but break the whole programme” may tell us that____.
 A. radio stations use hotlines in a wrong way
 B. it is a fact that the programme is often interrupted by some callers
 C. it is a good idea
 D. some people have unclear thoughts
- () 40. Which of the following is NOT true?____
 A. Some people know little about the topic under discussion.
 B. Some people do not know what the host is talking about.
 C. Some people do not know what the talk show is about.
 D. The writer tells us that the host is silly.
- () 41. The host has to answer and explain, because____.
 A. the host works hard
 B. the caller doesn’t know anything about the topic under discussion
 C. the host likes talking to the caller
 D. questions are raised by the listener
- () 42. In the writer’s opinion, ____.
 A. the hotline programme must be stopped
 B. listeners should not ask any questions
 C. something must be done to improve the hotline programme
 D. the host should not let the caller take part in the hotline programme

Passage C

The American Thanksgiving Day celebration goes back to 1621. In that year a special large dinner was prepared in Plymouth, Massachusetts. The people who settled there had left England because they had no religious freedom. They faced difficulties in coming across the ocean. The ship that carried them was called the Mayflower. The North Atlantic was difficult to travel. There were bad storms. Finally, they came to the new land where they were helped to learn to survive by the native Indians.

The Puritans (清教徒), as they were called, had much to be thankful for. Their religious practices were no longer a source of criticism by the government. When they selected the fourth Thursday of November for their Thanksgiving celebrations, they invited their neighbours, the Indians, to join them in dinner. They showed their thankfulness for the new life. They remembered the group of 102 men, women, and children who left England. They thought of the dead who did not live to see the shores of Massachusetts, and they recalled the 65 days’ journey that tested their strength.

- () 43. The Puritans left England____.
 A. because of a religious problem B. because of the Indians

- C. to learn farming D. to found a new nation
- () 44. The American Indians____.
- A. made life difficult for the Puritans B. made it easy for the Puritans to survive
- C. took their land away D. were too afraid to talk to them
- () 45. They gave thanks while remembering____ .
- A. the new society of Indians
- B. those who left England together with them but did not live to see the new land
- C. their folks in Europe
- D. the days when they had been in Europe
- () 46. Which of the following statements is FALSE? _____
- A. Plymouth was a place in America.
- B. The Mayflower was the ship they were carried by.
- C. The group of 102 people reached America.
- D. It took them more than two months to reach America.

Passage D

Besides giving off gases and dusts into the air, humans produce waste that is poured on the environment. Often, this waste produced by major industries and people is harmful to both nature and human life.

One of the main causes of the large amount of dangerous waste is that people do not realize how big a problem is. Because it can be simply removed and sent to a landfill, the problem is often believed to end there. In addition, industries have often unwillingness to find ways to deal with dangerous waste because of the related expenses. Many industries and governments build simple landfills to store waste, and often just pour waste chemicals into nearby bodies of water. Often, chemicals used for industrial production cause dangerous forms of waste. The amount of these chemicals has increased greatly in the past, but it is often difficult and expensive to get rid of these chemicals or to store them in a way safe to human life and the environment.

Every year, major health problems result from dangerous waste. Sadly, it is often only after someone has died or become seriously ill that governments will take measures to reduce levels of harmful waste.

Some governments have realized how serious the dangerous waste problem is and are now trying to settle this problem. They are also trying to limit the amount of waste that industries are allowed to produce.

Not only governments but ordinary people as well must work together to solve the problem. They can choose not to buy those products which require the production of dangerous waste, and produce less harmful waste themselves. Many scientists think waste production can be cut. The waste can be reduced by at least one third using existing technologies and methods.

- () 47. Which would be the best title for the passage? _____
- A. Measures of Reducing Dangerous Waste
- B. Danger of Harmful Waste to Mankind
- C. Dangerous Waste and Water Pollution
- D. Environmental Pollution
- () 48. According to the passage, people_____.

- A. do not produce harmful waste in their daily life
- B. do not know where to place the dangerous waste
- C. are not clear about how serious the dangerous waste problem is
- D. are not sure about where harmful waste ends

- () 49. What troubles industries most in dealing with the dangerous waste problem? _____
- A. How to get government support.
- B. How to increase their production.
- C. How to store harmful waste.
- D. How to cut down the related costs.
- () 50. What can be inferred (推断) from the passage? _____
- A. To solve the problem requires the efforts of the whole society.
- B. Present technologies have settled the harmful waste problem.
- C. Everyone should obey the government rules for the problem.
- D. The polluting industries are not allowed to sell their products.

Passage E

I don't often lose things and I'm especially careful with money, so I was quite surprised when I reached for my wallet and it wasn't there. At first, I thought it was possible that I could have left it at home. Then I remembered taking it out to pay for the taxi, so I knew I had it with me just before I walked into the restaurant. I wondered if it was possible that it could have slipped out of my pocket while I was having dinner. Thinking about that possibility, I turned and walked back to the table where I had been sitting. Unfortunately, there were several people sitting at the table at the time, so I called a waiter and explained to him that my wallet had fallen out of my pocket while I was sitting at the table a few minutes earlier. I had the waiter go over to the table to see if my wallet was on the floor. While the waiter was looking for it, the manager of the restaurant came up to me and asked me if anything was wrong. I didn't want to get a lot of people involved in the problem, but I knew I had to get the wallet back. I told the manager what had happened. He had me describe the wallet to him, and then he insisted that I report the missing wallet to the police. I told him that I didn't particularly want to get the police involved in it; besides, I was in a hurry because I had an appointment with my doctor in just a few minutes. I explained to him that my biggest worry at the moment was how I was going to pay the check. He told me not to worry about that. He had me write down my name and address, and he said he would send me a bill.

- () 51. Why was the writer so sure he had brought his wallet with him? _____
- A. He remembered that he didn't leave it at home.
- B. He always felt his pocket for the wallet before he left home.
- C. He believed his own memory.
- D. He had taken it out to pay the taxi-driver.
- () 52. According to the passage, the writer most probably lost his wallet when____.
- A. he took it out to pay for the taxi B. he walked into the restaurant
- C. he was having dinner D. he was ordering his dish
- () 53. Why did the writer walk back to the table where he had been sitting?_____
- A. He was sure his wallet was still there.

- B. It was possible that he could find his wallet there.
- C. He could ask someone there about his wallet.
- D. He saw the wallet lying on the floor near the table.
- () 54. As the writer didn't want to get a lot of people involved in the problem, _____.
A. he only told the manager what had happened
B. he didn't tell the manager anything
C. he reported to the police immediately
D. he only told the story to the manager and the waiter
- () 55. Why did the manager tell the writer not to worry about paying the check? _____.
A. He was going to report the incident to the police.
B. He could pay for the writer.
C. He would later send the writer a bill for his meal.
D. He was sure the missing wallet would soon be found.

第 II 卷 (共35分)

IV. 单词拼写 (共10小题, 每小题0.5分, 共5分)

在下面10个句子中，各有一个空白，请根据空白前的首字母及空白后的中文提示，写出该英文单词。

56. China _____ (组成) of seven parts: Northeast, Northwest, Southwest, North China, South China, East China and Central China.
57. President Xi Jinping says that our China's dream must be _____ (实现) as long as we make much more efforts.
58. Thanks to your help, we have achieved a lot in preventing _____ (犯罪).
59. The s_____ (经典动作) of China's aircraft carrier(航母) Liaoning was sweeping throughout China in 2012.
60. The _____ (原因) of the movement of water are the heat of the sun and the gravity of the earth.
61. It is not easy to _____ (背下来) the poem Long March by Mao Zedong within five minutes.
62. When problems _____ (出现) in her students' studies, the teacher gives them a great deal of help.
63. Computers are now _____ (广泛) used among science students.
64. We looked at _____ (各种各样的) TV sets, but decided to take this one for its quality.
65. Generally, we can join her in her business as soon as she _____ (邀请) us.

V. 短文改错 (10小题, 每题1分, 共10分)

注意：原行此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行做出判断；如无错误，在该行右边的横线上画一个（√）；如有错误（每行只有一个错误）则按情况改错如下：

如此行多一个词：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉，在该行右边横线上写出该词，并用斜线把

该词划掉。

如此行缺一个词，在缺词处下方加一个漏字符（^），并在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

如此行错一个词，在错词下画一横线，并在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

- Now most of the families in the world has TV sets. 66. _____
- People would like watch TV and they think it's very 67. _____
- interested to watch TV. People can know what has 68. _____
- been happened in our country or in the world 69. _____
- by watch TV. TV can help people open their 70. _____
- eyes and their minds. They can also help people 71. _____
- to learn newer and better ways of doing things. 72. _____
- We can say that watching TV can gives us a lot of good 73. _____
- but watching TV for long time can do much harm to 74. _____
- people's healzthy and affect the students' learning. So 75. _____
- people must control themselves and watch TV properly.

VI. 书面表达 (20分)

题目：The Changes in Our School

写作要点: 1. 我们学校的楼房比以前多了, 而且更漂亮了。

2. 我们学校有一个花园、一个广场、一个大操场，还有许多树和花草；我们经常坐下来交流、谈心以及放松（relax）自己。

3. 操场比以前又大又漂亮，老师和我们经常在操场上活动，如：跑步、打篮球、打羽毛球（badminton）等。

4. 学生比以前更活跃 (active)、更有礼貌、更加努力。

5. 我们学校的环境 (conditions) 比以前好多了, 我们在这里生活和学习特别愉快。

词数：100词左右

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

普通高校对口招收中等职业学校毕业生考试冲刺试卷（二）

满分100分；试题分第I卷（客观题）和第II卷（主观题）两部分。

第I卷（共65分）

I. 单项选择（共20小题，每小题0.5分，共10分）

（A）从每小题的A、B、C、D四个选项中，找出画线部分与所给单词的画线部分读音相同的选项。

- () 1.

area

A. parent

B. channel

C. vacation

D. final
- () 2.

great

A. clean

B. meat

C. speak

D. break
- () 3.

refer

A. fertilizer

B. silver

C. interviewer

D. eastern
- () 4.

flood

A. book

B. too

C. shoot

D. blood
- () 5.

stomach

A. reach

B. chemistry

C. change

D. cheap

（B）从每小题的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可以填入句中空白处的最佳答案。

- () 6.

There are many apples_____ the tree. A boy _____ the tree is picking apples.

A. in; on

B. on; in

C. in; at

D. to; of
- () 7.

I don't know _____.

A. where lives she

B. she lives where

C. where she lives

D. where does she live
- () 8.

_____are going to China for a holiday.

A. The Brown

B. The Brown's

C. The Browns'

D. The Browns
- () 9.

Li Ping is one of the students who _____ the exam.

A. have past

B. has past

C. have passed

D. has passed
- () 10.

Many boys and girls are made _____ what they're not _____.

A. to do; interested

B. to do; interested in

C. do; interested in

D. doing; interested
- () 11.

It's such a big room. If you don't speak loud enough, you'll never make yourself _____.

A. hear

B. hearing

C. to hear

D. heard
- () 12.

_____the teacher's suggestion, Tom finally found a way to settle the problem.

A. Following

B. To follow

C. Follow

D. He followed
- () 13.

The students were asked to write _____ composition in an hour.

A. an eight-hundred words

B. an eight-hundred-words

C. an eight-hundreds word D. an eight-hundred-word

- () 14.

He found_____ very difficult to ride a motorbike.

A. him

B. them

C. it

D. that
- () 15.

It was yesterday _____ I saw him in the street .

A. that

B. when

C. which

D. where
- () 16.

—_____do you write to your pen friend?

—About once a month.

A. How long

B. How many

C. How often

D. How far
- () 17.

There _____ a football match on TV tomorrow.

A. has

B. have

C. will be

D. will have
- () 18.

When your uncle _____ here, I'll call you at once.

A. come

B. comes

C. came

D. will come
- () 19.

Is there _____ news in today's newspaper?

A. anything interesting

B. something interesting

C. interesting anything

D. interesting something
- () 20.

Will you please _____ my baby? I have to go out for a while.

A. look up

B. look after

C. look on

D. look out

II. 完形填空（共15小题，每小题1分，共15分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从21~35各题所给得四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

Now satellites are helping to forecast (预报) the weather. They are in space, and they can reach a 21 of the world. The satellites 22 pictures of the atmosphere, because this is 23 the weather forms. They send these pictures to the weather stations. 24 meteorologists (气象学家) can see the 25 of any part of the world. From the pictures, the scientists can often say how the weather 26.

Today, nearly 500 weather stations on 60 countries 27 satellite pictures. When they receive new pictures, the meteorologists compare them with 28 ones. Perhaps they may find that the clouds have changed during the last few hours. This may 29 that the weather on the ground may soon change, too. In their 30 weather forecast, the meteorologists can say this.

The weather satellites are also used for other work.

So satellites are a great 31 to the meteorologists. Before satellites were invented, the scientists could forecast the weather 32 about 24 or 48 hours. Now they can 33 good forecasts for three or five days. Soon, perhaps, they may be 34 to forecast the weather for a week or more 35.

- () 21.

A. part

B. city

C. country

D. land
- () 22.

A. give

B. take

C. have

D. show
- () 23.

A. how

B. why

C. what

D. where
- () 24.

A. But

B. Even

C. So

D. Most
- () 25.

A. satellites

B. weather

C. pictures

D. stations
- () 26.

A. like

B. was

C. will changed

D. is
- () 27.

A. receive

B. send

C. make

D. take
- () 28.

A. other

B. the newest

C. newer

D. earlier

- () 29. A. mean B. receive C. find D. know
 () 30. A. latest B. next C. evening D. morning
 () 31. A. work B. study C. help D. discovery
 () 32. A. just B. after C. for D. within
 () 33. A. make B. get C. tell D. receive
 () 34. A. forced B. able C. willing D. encouraged
 () 35. A. ahead B. else C. also D. after

III. 阅读理解 (共20小题, 共40分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的四个选项中选出最佳答案。

Passage 1

A businessman lost his wallet. There was plenty of money in it. So he made a promise, "If someone finds my wallet and returns it to me, I'll give half the money to him."

A dustman found the wallet in a dustbin, He sent it back to the loser. But the businessman changed his mind.

"There was still a diamond ring in my wallet," said the loser, "I won't give half the money in my wallet to you until you return it to me!"

"I've never seen a diamond ring in the wallet," said the dustman.

They began to quarrel. The businessman refused to do what he had said. The dustman became angry and took him before a judge.

After the judge heard what happened to them, he said to the businessman, "I'm sure you are an honest man. It's true that you've lost a wallet in which there was a diamond ring. But it's also clear that there's only a lot of money in this wallet. I don't think it's yours. Wait for some time. Perhaps some one will be able to return your wallet to you!"

Then the judge turned to the dustman and said, "Take the wallet home. If the loser doesn't go to get it back in 3 days, it will belong to you!"

- () 36. The wallet which the businessman lost _____.
 A. was found in a shop B. was sent to the judge
 C. was found in a dustbin D. was never to be found
- () 37. The businessman was eager to get back the wallet because _____.
 A. there was the address of an important judge in it
 B. there was a lot of money in it
 C. he put in it a diamond ring he had just bought
 D. it was a very expensive one
- () 38. Which of the following is true according to the story? _____.
 A. The businessman went back on his promise.
 B. The dustman demanded that the businessman give him more money.
 C. They began to quarrel because the wallet got dirty.
 D. The dustman kept the diamond ring for himself.
- () 39. Having heard what had happened, the judge _____.

- A. took the side of the businessman B. made a wise decision
 C. took pity on the loser D. did not know what to do

- () 40. Where do you think was the diamond ring? _____.
 A. The businessman hid it B. The dustman kept it
 C. The judge stole it D. The story of the ring was nothing but a lie.

Passage 2

In 1620, about 50% of the USA was covered by forests. Today the forests have almost gone. A lot of good land has gone with them, leaving only sand. China doesn't want to copy the USA's example. We're planting more and more trees. We've built the "Great Green wall" of trees across the northern part of our country. The Great Green Wall is 7,000 kilometres long, and between 400 and 1,700 kilometres wide. It will stop the wind from blowing the earth away. It will stop the sand from moving towards the rich farmland in the south. More "Great Green Walls" are needed. There should be trees all over the world. Great Green Walls will make the world better.

- () 41. In 1620, about _____ of the USA was covered by forests.
 A. a third B. half C. two thirds D. a fourth
- () 42. A lot of good land has gone with _____.
 A. sand B. water C. wind D. forests
- () 43. The Great Green Wall in China is _____ long.
 A. 7,000 kilometers B. 1,700 kilometers
 C. 7,000 meters D. 400 kilometers
- () 44. Trees must be grown in _____.
 A. China B. the USA
 C. some countries D. every part of the world
- () 45. _____ will make the world better.
 A. The Great Wall B. Tall buildings
 C. Great Green Walls D. Flowers and grass

Passage 3

Managers often have desks that are surprisingly empty! These empty desks can show that the manger often travels and is out of the office most of the time. An empty desk can also prove how powerful the manager is. Sometimes, in the USA, you can see footmarks on the desk because some managers like to put their feet up on the desk when they are talking on the telephone! In the States, managers put their feet up on the desk to show that they are in control in the office. Managers usually have a laptop computer (手提电脑) on the desk. In fact this laptop computer is their true desk. These days, most managers do almost all their work on their laptops. You might find that another thing that most managers like to have is a cell phone, which has no wires and can be carried about in pockets or bags.

- () 46. According to the text, managers often work _____.
 A. on their laptops B. at home
 C. one telephones D. in their offices all day
- () 47. Some managers in the USA like to _____.

- A. She could not follow his advice.
B. She immediately followed his advice.
C. She changed her mind and bought some cloth.
D. She thanked the shopkeeper for his advice.

- C. She changed her mind and bought some cloth.
D. She thanked the shopkeeper for his advice.

- 第II卷 (共35分)

- IV. 单词拼写 (共10小题, 每小题0.5分, 共5分)

根据下列各句句意和汉语提示, 在句中所给的横线上写出空缺单词的正确形式, 每空只写一词。

56. I borrowed this novel from the school _____ (图书馆) .

57. He is an outgoing and _____ (活泼的) person.

58. His father ordered that he kept a _____ (日记) in English.

59. In the 21st _____ (世纪) , there are a lot of inventions.

60. Once you have decided to _____ for (申请) the job, the first thing to do is to prepare a resume.

61. John was very sad when he heard about the _____ (丢失) of his money.
62. I _____ (想知道) why he didn't attend the meeting yesterday.
63. It's _____ (有风的) in the spring in Beijing.
64. Can you _____ (分开) this apple into two parts.
65. If I can go _____ (出国) some day, I will go to Japan.

- V. 短文改错 (共10小题, 每小题1分, 共10分)

- 阅读下面短文，并判断文字正误。如果原文正确，则在该行右边的横线上标一个勾（√）；如果原文有误（每行只有一个错误），则按下列方法对错误之处予以修改：

- 该行多词：把多余的词用斜线（\）标注，并在该行的右边横线上写出该词，然后用斜线把该词划掉。

- 该行缺词：在缺词处加一个漏字符（^），并在该行的右边横线上写出该加的词。

- 该行错词：在错词下画一横线（ ）并在该行的右边横线上写出修改后的词。

- One Sunday afternoon Mrs White
went to the market with her five-years-old
little son. She paid no attention to the
flashing beacon (信号灯) when they
acrossed the street, and the beacon happened
to red. A policeman stopped them.
Mrs White knew that she would be fine (被罚款),
but she at once put something into the little
boy's ears and went up the policeman, "Hello, officer",
she said, "The boy is lost can not find his way
home. Will you please to help him home?"
"Yes, Madam," said policeman. "Well, little one," Mrs

VI. 书面表达 (20分)

上网的优点:

- 上网的缺点:

- 你的看法和做法：

注意:

- Today many students are interested in going online. But it has advantages and disadvantages. The advantages are

[illegible]

普通高校对口招收中等职业学校毕业生考试冲刺试卷（三）

满分100分；试题分第I卷（客观题）和第II卷（主观题）两部分。

第I卷（共65分）

I. 单项选择（共 20 小题，每小题 0.5 分，共 10 分）

（A）从每小题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，找出画线部分与所给单词的画线部分读音相同的选项。

- () 1. lough A. cause B. autumn C. aunt D. because
() 2. breathe A. health B. deaf C. increase D. pleasure
() 3. flood A. blood B. foot C. food D. stood
() 4. Christmas A. museum B. worse C. sure D. pleasure
() 5. debt A. robot B. rubber C. double D. climb

（B）从每小题的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可以填入句中空白处的最佳答案。

- () 6. My father has gone to his doctor for some _____.
A. advice B. an advice C. the advice D. advices
() 7. —Have you finished your composition yet?
—No, give me _____ten minutes,please.
A. other B. another C. more D. a few
() 8. He wants to be _____actor when he leaves school.
A. a B. the C. / D. an
() 9. They are talking _____something_____a low voice.
A. on; in B. about; in C. on; with D. about; with
() 10. Mike is good at playing basketball_____.Bruce does well in football.
A. when B. until C. since D. while
() 11. The playground is _____that one.
A. three times as big as B. three times bigger as
C. three time bigger as D. as three times big as
() 12. I didn’t have a _____sleep last night.Did you sleep_____?
A. good; good B. well; well C. well; good D. good; well
() 13. Tom can join us, _____he?
A. can B. can’t C. does D. doesn’t
() 14. —What are they doing?
—They _____tea in the garden.
A. are drinking B. drank C. have drunk D. drink

- () 15. _____the classroom,they quickly went home.
A. Leave B. Left C. To leave D. Leaving
() 16. His doctor suggested that he _____a short trip abroad.
A. will take B. would take C. take D. took
() 17. _____she is!
A. What lovely a girl B. How lovely a girl
C. What lovely girl D. How lovely girl
() 18. Do you still remember the place _____you were born?
A. which B. when C. where D. that
() 19. Smith is a good student, _____.
A. so is Mary B. so does Mary
C. so Mary is D. neither does Mary
() 20. A number of students _____from the south.
A. are B. is C. have D. has

II. 完形填空（共15小题，每小题1分，共15分）

Every person needs water and a diet of healthy foods. These foods should contain some fat, some fiber, a little salt and so on.

People need energy 21. They eat different kinds of food which change into energy. The energy is 22 in calories（卡）. Even when you 23, you are using energy – about 65 calories an hour. 24 you are at school, or walking home, your body is burning up 100 calories an hour. When playing football or basketball, you 25 be using 400 calories an hour. On Sports Day, during the relay race, you will use most of all, 26 as much as 650 calories an hour.

The Chinese diet is considered to be the healthiest in the world. It contains a lot of fruit and green vegetables. It is 27 in fiber and low in sugar and fat. The Chinese eat less sugar than many other countries in the world. That is 28 lots of people in China have healthy white teeth.

People in the Western world do not eat such healthy foods. They eat 29 fat and sugar and don’t take enough 30. Because of this, they 31 weight very easily. Their diet contains a lot of 32 in the form of potato crisps, potato chips, butter, cream and chocolate. They eat a lot of sugar which exist in cakes, soft drinks, 33 and so on. The result is that many of them become fat. 34 some have bad teeth. In some parts of Britain, one person in ten, 35 the age of thirty, has no teeth left.

- () 21. A. to sleep B. to live C. to eat D. to walk
() 22. A. measuring B. taken C. measured D. measure
() 23. A. are asleep B. have a dream C. have a rest D. go to bed
() 24. A. While B. During C. As D. If
() 25. A. must B. should C. need D. might
() 26. A. surely B. ever C. perhaps D. seldom
() 27. A. rich B. poor C. good D. bad
() 28. A. how B. why C. what D. that
() 29. A. much too B. many too C. too many D. too much
() 30. A. activities B. food C. work D. exercise
() 31. A. put on B. gain on C. get on D. put up

- () 32. A. sugar B. fat C. salt D. fiber
 () 33. A. sweets B. vegetables C. meat D. potato
 () 34. A. But B. Or C. And D. As
 () 35. A. during B. for C. with D. by

III. 阅读理解 (共20小题, 每小题2分, 共40分)

阅读下面四篇短文, 从每题后所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳答案。

Passage 1

Sixteen years ago a boy gave me an important gift. It was a smile.

It was the early autumn of my first year at a middle school, and my old school was far away. As a result, no one knew who I was. I was very lonely, and afraid to speak to anyone.

Every time I heard the other students talking and laughing, I felt my heart break. I couldn't talk with anyone about my problems.

Then one day, when my classmates were talking happily with their friends, I was sitting at my desk unhappily as usual. At that moment, a boy entered the classroom. I didn't know who he was. He passed by me and then turned back. He looked at me, with a smile.

Suddenly, I felt the touch of something bright and friendly. It made me feel happy and warm. That smile changed my life. I started to talk with other students and made friends. Day by day, I became closer to everyone in my class. The boy with the lucky smile has become my best friend now.

One day I asked him why he had smiled, but he couldn't remember doing so!

It doesn't matter because all the dark days have gone. I believe that the world is what you think it is. If you think it is lonely, you might always be alone. So smile at the world and it will smile back.

- () 36. When did the writer get the gift?
 A. At the age of 16. B. After making friends with the boy.
 C. In the first year at a middle school. D. After becoming closer to everyone in the class.
- () 37. Why was the smile an important gift?
 A. Because the writer's old school was far away.
 B. Because the writer didn't know who the boy was.
 C. Because the smile didn't mean anything to the boy.
 D. Because the writer felt lonely and had no friends and it made her feel happy and warm.
- () 38. Why didn't the writer talk to anyone in her new school about her problems?
 A. Because she was always unhappy.
 B. Because she didn't know anyone at the time.
 C. Because she was in the first year at the junior high school.
 D. Because she didn't want her parents to worry about her.
- () 39. How did the smile change her life?
 A. She started to make friends.
 B. She became the best friend of the boy.
 C. Her parents didn't worry about her any more.
 D. She realized that she was lonely.
- () 40. Where does she now think her feeling of unhappiness came from?

- A. From her old school. B. From her parents.
 C. From herself. D. From her classmates at the new school.

Passage2

For most people, the word "fashion" means "clothes". But people may ask the question, "What clothes are in fashion?" And they use the adjective "fashionable" in the same way:

"She was wearing a fashionable coat. His shirt was really a fashionable colour."

But of course there are fashions in many things, not only in clothes. There are fashions in holidays, in restaurants, in films and books. There are even fashions in school subjects, jobs...and in languages.

Fashions change as time goes. If you look at pictures of people or things from the past, you will see that fashions have always changed. An English house of 1750 was different from one of 1650. A fashionable man in 1780 looked very different from his grandson in 1860.

Today fashions change very quickly. Some of these are natural. We hear about things much more quickly than in the past. Newspaper, radios, telephones and television send information from one country to another in a few hours.

New fashions mean that people will buy new things, so you see there is money in fashion.

- () 41. From this passage we know that "fashion" means _____.
 A. clothes B. many things C. most of the popular things D. everything
- () 42. Which of the following things is fashionable today?_____
 A. Surfing on the Internet. B. Having a family dinner on New Year's Day.
 C. Learning to sing songs on the radio. D. Doing morning exercises at school.
- () 43. Today fashions change very quickly because _____.
 A. people read newspaper every day
 B. radios send information from one country to another
 C. new things that people like are often shown on TV
 D. people quickly learn what is happening in the world
- () 44. "There is money in fashion" means _____.
 A. clothes are expensive B. money comes from fashion
 C. people like new things D. fashions make big money
- () 45. The best title for the passage is _____.
 A. Fashions B. Fashion means clothes
 C. Fashion means money D. A fashionable colour

Passage 3

Once there was a piano player in a bar (酒吧). People came just to hear him play. But one night, a lady asked him to sing a song.

"I don't sing," said the man.

But the lady told the waiter, "I'm tired of listening to the piano. I want the player to sing!"

The waiter shouted across the room, "Hey, friend! If you want to get paid, sing a song!"

So he did. He had never sung in public before. Now he was singing for the very first time! Nobody had ever heard the song Mona Lisa sung so beautifully!

He had talent (天赋) he was sitting on! He may have lived the rest of his life as a no-name piano player in a no-name bar. But once he found, by accident, that he could sing well, he went on working hard and became one of the best-known singers in the US. His name was Nat King Cole.

You, too, have skills and abilities. You may not feel that your talent is great, but it may be better than you think. With hard work, most skills can be improved. Besides, you may have no success at all if you just sit on your talent.

- () 46. The lady asked the player to sing a song because _____.
A. she had paid him for this B. she knew him very well
C. she wanted to have a change D. she enjoyed his singing
- () 47. Nat King Cole succeeded because _____.
A. the lady helped him a lot B. he caught the chance
C. he continued to play in the bar D. he stopped playing the piano
- () 48. The words “sit on” in the passage probably mean _____.
A. fail to realize B. forget to use C. try to develop D. manage to show
- () 49. From the story we know if you have some talent, you should _____.
A. hide it and wait B. ask others for help
C. pay no attention to it D. work hard to improve yourself
- () 50. Which could be the best title (标题) for the passage?
A. Sing in the Bar B. Achieve Success in Life
C. Never Lose Heart D. Find Your Hidden Talent

Passage 4

“Dreams may be more important than sleep. We all need to dream.” Some scientists say. Dreams take up about quarter of our sleeping time. People have several dreams each night. Dreams are like short films. They are usually in color. Some dreams are like old films. They come to us over and over again. That may be because the dreamer is worrying about something. Dreaming may be a way of trying to find an answer.

Some people get new ideas about their work from dreams. They may have been thinking about their work all day. These thoughts can carry over (携入) into dreams.

Sometimes we wake up with a good feeling from a dream. But often we can't remember the dream. Dream can disappear quickly from memory.

Too much dreaming can be harmful. The more we sleep, the longer we dream. The mind is hard at work when we dream. That is why we may have a long sleep and still wake up tired.

- () 51. In people's life, how much time are they dreaming?
A. a quarter of their life
B. six hours a day
C. a quarter of their sleeping time
D. when their sleeping take up a quarter
- () 52. What is dream like?
A. dream is in color
B. dream is like an old film
C. dream is a way of finding answers

D. All of the above

- () 53. How long is a dream?
A. a quarter hour
B. a whole night
C. as long as we sleep
D. it depends on how long you sleep
- () 54. Which one is NOT true?
A. People often forget what they are dreaming about.
B. People always have a good feeling from a dream.
C. People can get good ideas from their dreams.
D. People may dream about what they thinking about in the daytime.
- () 55. From the passage we know that _____.
A. dream is good
B. after a long dream we often feel tired
C. dream is bad for our health
D. people only can have one dream in one night

第II卷 (共35分)

IV. 单词拼写 (共10小题, 每小题0.5分, 共5分)

56. He looked tall, _____ (英俊) and healthy.
57. Who is your _____ (最喜爱的) writer?
58. _____ (圣诞节) is a western festival.
59. It's _____ (不可能) to finish the work in two days.
60. The _____ (友谊) between our two countries will last forever.
61. She has no _____ (兴趣) in classical music.
62. I _____ (想知道) why he didn't attend the meeting yesterday.
63. It is _____ (方便的) for us to take a taxi from here to the railway station.
64. We should get into the good _____ (习惯) of saving time.
65. He wanted to _____ (邀请) them to join the game.

V. 短文改错 (共10小题, 每小题1分, 共10分)

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断: 如无错误, 在该行右边横线上画一个勾 (✓); 如有错误 (每行只有一个错误), 则按下列情况改正:

此行多一个词: 把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉, 在该行右边横线上写出该词, 并也用斜线划掉。

此行缺一个词: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (∧), 在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词: 在错的词下画一横线, 在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

Dear Mom,

Mother's Day is coming. I'm sorry that I am abroad 66. _____
and can't send your flowers, so I'm writing to you. 67. _____

68. _____
69. _____
70. _____
71. _____
72. _____
73. _____
74. _____
75. _____

假设有一批英国中学生将来你校就读，校方要求你在开班典礼上介绍一下学校的有关要求。请按以下要点写一篇发言稿。

- 注意：（1）词数：100词左右。

(3) 开头和结尾已为你写好。

Good morning, dear friends. Welcome to our school.

Thanks.

普通高校对口招收中等职业学校毕业生考试冲刺试卷（四）

满分100分；试题分第I卷（客观题）和第II卷（主观题）两部分。

第I卷（共65分）

I. 单项选择（共 20 小题，每小题 0.5 分，共 10 分）

- (A) 从每小题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，找出画线部分与所给单词的画线部分读音相同的选项。
- () 1. again A. cabbage B. narrow C. famous D. tradition
- () 2. custom A. measure B. upstairs C. respect D. sugar
- () 3. twice A. machine B. invite C. terrible D. bitter
- () 4. doubt A. amount B. trouble C. shoulder D. group
- () 5. north A. thunder B. worthy C. neither D. clothes
- (B) 从每小题的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可以填入句中空白处的最佳答案。
- () 6. English is _____ useful language in the world.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 7. — We'll go to Qing Yuan Mountain tomorrow. Why _____ join us?
— That's a good idea.
A. not B. don't C. can't D. didn't
- () 8. Making preparations _____ very important for camping.
A. is B. has C. are D. have
- () 9. We should _____ our spare time to study.
A. made use of B. make use C. made use D. make use of
- () 10. — _____ is your mother?
— She feels better and better.
A. What B. Who C. How D. Which
- () 11. Would you mind _____ the window?
A. me close B. my close C. my closing D. mine close
- () 12. She _____ come back next week.
A. are B. will C. would D. is
- () 13. _____, the more expensive one product is that the better is quality.
A. General speaking B. Generally speaking
C. Generally speak D. General spoken
- () 14. He is looking forward to _____ his holiday in Britain.

- A. spend B. have spent
C. spending D. having been spending
- () 15. Tom is so clever _____ we all like him.
A. as B. which C. what D. that
- () 16. A great person is someone _____ devotes his life to helping others.
A. which B. whom C. who D. when
- () 17. — Did you go to Jim's birthday party?
— No, I _____.
A. am not invited B. was not invited
C. have not invited D. did not invite
- () 18. I asked him where _____?
A. worked B. he worked
C. did he work D. does he work
- () 19. _____ of the students who took part in the meeting is 450.
A. A number of B. A lot C. The number of D. Lots
- () 20. Please _____ the police for help when you are in trouble.
A. turn down B. turn up C. turn to D. turn off
- II. 完形填空（共15小题，每题1分，共15分）
- 阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从21-35各题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。
- China is a great country with 5,000 years of history. There are many places of interest 21 attract millions of tourists from all over the world every year. Some of them are fantastic lakes, beautiful mountains and long rivers. Many mountains, such as Mount Tai, Mount Emei, Mount Hua are very famous. People go to Mount Tai 22 the sun rise. 23 the rivers the Yangtze River is the longest one and the second 24 one is the Yellow River. They are the birthplaces of 25. Have you 26 the love story about Xu Xian and White Snake? It is said that the story 27 on West Lake. West Lake is the most fantastic place that I have ever visited. It 28 in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province. It is surrounded on three sides by mountains. Many tourist attractions there are well worth 29, such as Sudi Causeway, the Broken Bridge and Leifeng Pagoda. The scenery is so attractive that visitors often lose 30 in it. West Lake has become 31 its special scenery 32 some beautiful poems. These poems 33 by Bai Juyi and Su Dongpo. 34, the surrounding area of West Lake is the home of the famous Dragon Well Tea. Have you ever 35 West Lake? If not, look for a chance to go to the fantastic place!
- () 21. A. which B. who C. whom D. where
- () 22. A. saw B. to see C. seeing D. look
- () 23. A. Between B. Among C. In D. Beyond
- () 24. A. long B. longer C. longest D. very long
- () 25. A. China culture B. China cultures C. Chinese culture D. Chinese cultures
- () 26. A. heard B. heard of C. hear from D. hear of
- () 27. A. was taken place B. was happened C. happened to D. happened
- () 28. A. lies B. lie C. lays D. is lying
- () 29. A. visited B. to visit C. visit D. visiting
- () 30. A. him B. them C. themselves D. himself

- () 31. A. famous for B. famous as C. famous D. known as
 () 32. A. as well B. as well as C. also D. but
 () 33. A. wrote B. were written C. are written D. was written
 () 34. A. Besides B. But C. And D. While
 () 35. A. been B. been to C. gone to D. been in

III. 阅读理解 (共20小题, 每题2分, 共40分)

阅读下面四篇短文, 从每题所给的四个选项中选出最佳答案。

Passage 1

Most American school students have a long summer holiday. It is usually from June to September. During this holiday students often travel or have summer work. Some students take courses in summer school. Jim spent summer in summer school. He studied two courses. He traveled with his family. They saw interesting places near their home in Seattle. Jim's friend, Mary worked in a gasoline station during the last summer. She sold gasoline and mended the cars. She made a lot of money and saved nearly all of it. Mary is going to the university next year. She needs money for the university tuition (学费).

- () 36. In America, from June to September _____.
 A. most students take courses in universities
 B. all school students are still at school
 C. more school students stay at home
 D. there are still lessons in summer schools
- () 37. Mary, one of Jim's friend, is _____.
 A. a gasoline worker B. a car mender
 C. a school student D. a university student
- () 38. Seattle is the name of _____.
 A. a school B. Mary's friend
 C. a gasoline station D. an American city
- () 39. What did Mary do last summer? _____.
 A. She worked at a gasoline station.
 B. She traveled with her family.
 C. She studied in summer school.
 D. She visited some interesting places.
- () 40. Mary saved nearly all her money because _____.
 A. she didn't need to pay for anything
 B. she needs money for the university tuition
 C. her parents asked her to do so
 D. she needs money for her summer work

Passage 2

Today there are policemen everywhere, but in 1700, London had no policemen at all. A few old men used to protect the city streets at night and they were not paid.

About 300 years ago, London was starting to get bigger and more and more people began to live there.

The city was very dirty and many people were poor. There were so many thieves who stole money in the streets that people stayed in their homes as much as possible.

In 1750, Henry Fielding started to pay a group of people to stop thieves. They were like policemen and were called "Bow Street Runners" because they worked near Bow Street.

Fifty years later, there were 120 "Bow Street Runners", but London had become very big and needed more policemen. So in 1829, the first Metropolitan(or London)Police Force was started with 3,000 officers. Most of the men worked on foot, but a few rode horses. Until 1920 all the police in London were men.

Today, London police are quite well paid and for the few police officers who still ride horses, the pay is even better than for the others.

- () 41. In 1700, the men who protected the streets were paid _____.
 A. a few B. nothing C. a little D. a lot
- () 42. About 300 years ago, many people _____.
 A. wanted to leave London
 B. had big houses in London
 C. became policemen
 D. came to live in London
- () 43. People didn't leave their houses because _____.
 A. they had no money
 B. they were afraid of losing money
 C. the city was not clean
 D. they liked homes
- () 44. The "Bow Street Runners" _____.
 A. stopped people stealing
 B. stole money
 C. paid people to steal
 D. stopped people riding horses
- () 45. Today, police officers who ride horses are paid _____.
 A. the same as their workmates
 B. more than their workmates
 C. half as much as their workmates
 D. less than their workmates

Passage 3

Jill lived with her grandmA. The old woman was strong enough that she could do everything herself at home. As soon as Jill began to tidy the rooms or wash something, her grandma stopped her and told her to work hard at her lessons. Jill had to listen to her grandma and spent all her time on her study. So she went to collage at last.Now the girl has left college. She did well in all her subjects and easily found work in Mr Brown's company. She was sure Mr Brown would put her in an important position (位置). On the first day the boss gave her a broom and said, "Your first work is to sweep the offices."

"What?" the girl called out in surprise, "I'm a college student, you know."

"I'm sorry I don't know that. Here, give me the broom and let me show you!"

- () 46. As Jill's grandma was strong, _____.
A. the girl would live with her
B. she did all the housework
C. she kept doing morning exercise
D. she could help her with her lessons
- () 47. Jill had enough time, so _____.
A. she put her heart into her study
B. she had time to rest
C. she could play games
D. she did not learn to do the housework
- () 48. Jill easily found work because _____.
A. she was strong, too
B. she knew Mr Brown
C. she could do everything
D. she did well in her lessons
- () 49. _____, so she was surprised.
A. Mr Brown didn't know Jill was a college student
B. Mr Brown didn't know Jill was good at her subjects
C. Mr Brown didn't like Jill at all
D. Mr Brown told Jill to be a cleaner
- () 50. Which of the following is WRONG? _____.
A. Jill hoped to have an important job.
B. Jill couldn't do any housework at all.
C. Mr Brown had to say sorry to Jill.
D. Jill graduated from a college.

Passage 4

When we want to tell other people what we think, we can do it with the help of words. We can also do it in many other ways, too. Sometimes we move our heads up and down when we want to say "yes", and we shake our heads when we want to say "no". Some people can't hear or speak. They talk with the help of gestures (手势). People from other countries often have to do it if they don't know your language.

Here is a story. An American was once having his holiday in Italy, but he could not speak Italian. One day he went to a restaurant and sat down at a table. When the waiter came, the American opened his mouth, put his fingers in it and took them out again. In this way he wanted to say "Bring me something to eat". The waiter soon brought him a cup of tea. The American shook his head and the waiter understood that he didn't want tea. So he took it away and brought him a glass of milk. The American shook his head again. He was very hungry now and looked sad. He was just going to leave the restaurant when another man came in. When this man saw the waiter, he put his hands on his stomach (胃). In a few minutes there was a large plate of bread and meat on the table in front of him.

- () 51. Sometimes people move their heads _____ when they want to say "yes".
A. right and left B. fast and slow

- C. hard and easy D. up and down
- () 52. If people want to say _____, they may shake their heads.
A. "no" B. "yes"
C. "words" D. "OK"
- () 53. If you can't _____, you may talk with the help of gestures.
A. write and read B. say or sing
C. hear and speak D. go or come
- () 54. The American wanted _____.
A. to drink a cup of tea B. to go to bed
C. to have some food D. to talk with the waiter
- () 55. If people want the waiter to bring them something _____, they'd better put their hands on their stomach.
A. to drink B. to write
C. to speak D. to eat

第II卷 (共35分)

IV. 单词拼写 (共10小题, 每小题0.5分, 共5分)

根据下列各句句意和汉语提示, 在句中所给的横线上写出空缺处各单词的正确形式, 每空只写一词。

56. Julia's sister is a nurse. She works in a _____ (医院).
57. This question is very _____ (难) I can't answer it.
58. We visited a small village in Gansu Province. The _____ (村民) there are really friendly.
59. He was upset, because he didn't _____ (通过) the math test again last week.
60. Be _____ (小心) when you drive, it's very dangerous to drive in such bad weather.
61. —Paul, what day is today? —It is _____ (星期三).
62. The weather report says that tomorrow will be _____ (阴天).
63. Eating more vegetables and less meat can make you _____ (健康的).
64. Sally, can you _____ (带来) some story-books here from your home?
65. Good _____ (友谊) can make you happy. So we all need friends.

V. 短文改错 (共10小题, 每小题1分, 共10分)

阅读下面短文, 并判断文字正误。如果原文正确, 则在该行右边的横线上标一个勾 (✓); 如果原文有误 (每行只有一个错误), 则按下列方法对错误之处予以修改:

该行多词: 把多余的词用斜线 (\) 标注, 并在该行右边横线上写出应该词, 然后用斜线把该词划掉。

该行缺词: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (^), 并在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

该行错词: 在错词下画一横线, 并在该行右边横线上写出修改后的词。

The Internet is playing a important part in

66. _____

our daily life. On the net, they can learn about news both home and abroad and some other informations as well. We can also make phone calls, send messages by e-mail, go to net schools, and learn foreign languages by ourselves. Beside, we can enjoy music, watch sports matches, and play the chess or cards. The net even help us do shopping, make a chat with others and make friends with them. In a word, the Internet has made our life more easier.

67. _____
68. _____
69. _____
70. _____
71. _____
72. _____
73. _____
74. _____
75. _____

VI. 书面表达 (20分)

假设你是李华，在互联网上看到英国高中生David登的一则启事：希望结识一位中国朋友，以便学校中国的语言、文化。请你以李华的名义用英文给David发一封电子邮件，主要内容包括：

- (1) 你怎样得知David的愿望。
- (2) 你愿意成为他的朋友。
- (3) 你打算如何帮助他。
- (4) 你盼望他的回复。

注意：(1) 电子邮件的格式已为你写好，不计入总词数；(2) 词数：100词左右。

Dear David,

Yours sincerely,
Li Hua

普通高校对口招收中等职业学校毕业生考试冲刺试卷（五）

满分100分；试题分第I卷（客观题）和第II卷（主观题）两部分。

第I卷（共65分）

I. 单项选择（共20小题，每小题0.5分，共10分）

（A）从每小题的A、B、C、D四个选项中，找出画线部分与所给单词的画线部分读音相同的选项。

- （ ）1. achieve A. across B. add C. age D. average
（ ）2. area A. deal B. idea C. break D. breach
（ ）3. chemistry A. church B. chance C. check D. character
（ ）4. music A. put B. autumn C. rude D. Tuesday
（ ）5. sugar A. general B. age C. change D. single

（B）从每小题的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可以填入句中空白处的最佳答案。

- （ ）6. Father went to ask his doctor for _____ about his heart trouble.
A. an advice B. advice C. advices D. the advice
（ ）7. Many students signed up for the _____ race in the sports meeting to be held next week.
A. 800-meter-long B. 800-meters-long
C. 800 meter length D. 800 meters length
（ ）8. That's very kind _____ you. I know it's very hard _____ you to do that.
A. of; for B. for; of C. for; for D. of; of
（ ）9. _____ she is young, she knows quite a lot.
A. When B. Although C. However D. Unless
（ ）10. The boy is too little to _____ himself.
A. wear B. dress C. put on D. have
（ ）11. The ground is _____ with _____ leaves.
A. covering; fallen B. covered; falling
C. covered; fallen D. covering; falling
（ ）12. He's been to American three times, _____?
A. isn't he B. hasn't he C. doesn't he D. wasn't he
（ ）13. This is the factory _____ makes computers.
A. which B. it C. in which D. where
（ ）14. Neither Wei Hua nor Ann _____ on the team.
A. is B. am C. are D. were

- （ ）15. We'll go to visit the Great Wall _____ it rains tomorrow.
A. since B. as long as C. when D. unless
（ ）16. I didn't hear _____ because there was too much noise where I was sitting.
A. what did he say B. what was he saying
C. what he said D. what to say
（ ）17. Paul is the _____ of the two children in his family.
A. most fattest B. fattest C. fatter D. fat
（ ）18. —Must I clean the floor at once?
—No, you _____.
A. mustn't B. may not C. won't D. needn't
（ ）19. This morning, I saw a man _____ on the road on my way _____.
A. lies; there B. lied; to school
C. lying; home D. to lie; to the shop
（ ）20. By the end of last year, we _____ four English films.
A. have seen B. had seen C. see D. saw

II. 完形填空（共15个小题，每题1分，共15分）

There was a woman in Detroit, who had two sons. She was worried about them, especially the younger one, Ben, 21 he was not doing well in school. Boys in class made jokes about him because he seemed so 22.

The mother 23 that she would, herself, have to get her sons to do better in school. She told them to go to the Detroit Public Library to read a 24 a week and do a report about it for her.

One day, in Ben's 25, the teacher held up a rock and asked if anyone knew it. Ben put up his hand and the teacher let him 26. "Why did Ben raise his hand?" they wondered. He 27 said anything: what could he possibly want to say?

Well, Ben not only 28 the rock, but also he said a lot about it. He named other rocks in its group and even knew 29 the teacher had found it. The teacher and the students were 30. Ben had learned all this from doing one of his book 31.

Ben later went on to the 32 of his class. When he finished high school, he went to Yale University and at last became one of the best doctors in the United States.

After Ben had grown up, he 33 something about his mother that he did not know as a 34.

She, herself, had never learned how to 35.

- （ ）21. A. because B. so C. but D. though
（ ）22. A. clever B. hard C. slow D. quick
（ ）23. A. asked B. decided C. forgot D. heard
（ ）24. A. notice B. message C. book D. question
（ ）25. A. class B. room C. office D. lab
（ ）26. A. think B. leave C. stand D. speak
（ ）27. A. always B. even C. quickly D. never
（ ）28. A. found B. played C. knew D. threw
（ ）29. A. whether B. when C. where D. why

- () 30. A. afraid B. surprised C. worried D. unhappy
 () 31. A. pictures B. exercises C. shops D. reports
 () 32. A. top B. end C. back D. side
 () 33. A. learned B. remembered C. understood D. guessed
 () 34. A. doctor B. child C. student D. teacher
 () 35. A. read B. work C. teach D. show

III. 阅读理解 (共20小题, 每题2分, 共40分)

Passage 1

Every year there is a Spring Festival in China. Usually it is in January or February. It is the most important festival in China. So before it comes, everyone has to prepare things. They buy pork, beef, chicken, fruits and many other things. And they often make a special kind of food—"dumplings". It means "come together". On the day before the festival, parents buy new clothes for their children. Children also buy presents for their parents. On the Spring Festival Eve (除夕) all the family members come back to their hometown. This is a happy moment. Some sing and dance, some play cards and others get the dinner ready. When they enjoy the meal, they give each other the best wishes for the coming year. They all have a good time.

- () 36. Which is the most important festival in China? _____
 A. The Mid-Autumn Festival. B. The Spring Festival.
 C. Children's Day. D. May Day
 () 37. When is the Chinese Spring Festival usually celebrated?
 A. In March or April. B. In May or June.
 C. In January or February. D. October or November.
 () 38. _____ is the special kind of food for the Spring Festival in China.
 A. Chicken B. Dumpling
 C. Fish D. Pork
 () 39. What's the meaning of the food "dumplings" for Chinese people in the Spring Festival?
 A. Look up. B. Help yourself.
 C. Come together. D. Good luck.
 () 40. The family _____ when they are having dinner together on the Spring Festival Eve.
 A. give each other the best wishes
 B. buy each other presents
 C. sing, dance and play cards
 D. watch TV

Passage 2

Are you looking for something fun and would you like to help others in your spare time? Then join us to be a volunteer! We're a non-profit organization. We have volunteer jobs of all ages. Anyone, from twelve-year-old children to people in their seventies can become a volunteer.

You can help people in many ways. Schools need help with taking care of children while parents are working. Hospitals need volunteers to look after children while their parents are seeing a doctor. Animal lovers can help take care of those dogs and cats without homes. There is something for everyone.

"As a volunteer, I don't want to get anything. Seeing the children's happy faces, I'm happy, too" said Carlos Domingo, an old woman of 62. "I often played computer games in my spare time before. Now I help older people learn how to use computers." said another volunteer at the age of 18.

If everyone helps out a bit, we'll have better world to live in. Interested? Call us 1-800-55-5756 or visit our website: www. activol. com.

- () 41. When do the volunteers help others? _____
 A. At weekends. B. In their spare time.
 C. On weekdays. D. In the evening.
 () 42. _____ can be a volunteer.
 A. Children B. Old woman
 C. Young people D. Anyone aged 12-70
 () 43. Volunteers want to get _____ when they help others.
 A. money B. computers
 C. everything D. nothing
 () 44. Carlos Domingo does volunteer work with _____.
 A. children B animals
 C. computers D. older people
 () 45. We can read such a passage _____.
 A. in a textbook B. in a storybook
 C. in a picture book D. in a newspaper

Passage 3

Most people want to be happy, but few know how to find happiness. Money and success alone do not bring lasting happiness. Aristotle, a Greek thinker, said, "Happiness depends upon ourselves." In other words, we make our own happiness. Here are a few suggestions to help you be happier.

The first secret of happiness is to enjoy the simple things in life. Too often, we spend so much time thinking about the future—for example, getting into college or getting a good job—that we fail to enjoy the present. You should enjoy life's simple pleasures, such as reading a good book, listening to your favorite music, or spending time with close friends. People who have several close friends often live happier and healthier lives.

Another secret to living a happy life is to be active, and have hobbies where you forget your problems and time. Many people experience this dancing, or playing a sport, such as swimming. You can forget about your problems, and only think about the activity. Finally, many people find happiness in helping others. Studies show that people feel good when they spend their time helping others. If you want to feel happier, do good things for someone. You can help a friend with his or her studies, go shopping to buy food for an elderly person, or simply help out around the house by washing the dishes.

- () 46. The best title of the passage is _____.
 A. Money Makes You Happy

- B. The Secrets of Happiness
- C. Ideas for Helping Other People to Be Happy
- D. Good Friends Make You Happy
- () 47. The second paragraph tells us that _____.
A. the more friends you have, the happier you will be
B. we shouldn't think about our future
C. happiness is to enjoy the simple things in life.
D. some people fail to live a happy life
- () 48. The passage gives us _____ pieces of advice on happiness.
A. one
B. two
C. three
D. four
- () 49. The writer thinks that _____.
A. everyone knows how to live a happier life
B. it's wrong to spend time on work
C. hobbies take up too much time
D. doing good things for someone can make you happier
- () 50. Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage? _____
A. Reading a good book.
B. Traveling to a foreign country.
C. Playing a sport.
D. Spending time with close friends.

Passage 4

More and more people like bicycling and it is no surprise. It is fun, healthy and good for the environment. Maybe that's why there are 1.4 billion bicycles and only 400 million cars on roads worldwide today. Bikes can take you almost anywhere, and there is no oil cost!

Get on a bicycle and ride around your neighborhood. You may discover something new all around you. Stopping and getting off a bike is easier than stopping and getting out of your car. You can bike to work and benefit from the enjoyable exercise without polluting the environment. You don't even have to ride all the way.

Folding (折叠) bikes work well for people who ride the train. Just fold the bike and take it with you. You can do the same on an airplane. A folding bike can be packed in a suitcase. You can also take a common bike with you when you fly. But be sure to look for information by getting on airline websites. Not all airlines are bicycle-friendly to travelers.

Health Benefits of Bicycling:

It helps to prevent heart diseases. Bicycling helps to control your weight. A 15-minute bike ride to and from work three times a week burns off five kilos of fat in a year. Bicycling can improve your mood (心情).

Exercise like bicycling has been shown to make people feel better, more relaxed and self-confident. Bicycling is healthier than driving.

- () 51. From the passage, we know that bicycling is becoming very_____.
A. surprising B. exciting

- C. expensive D. popular
- () 52. When you are riding your bicycle around your neighborhood, you may_____.
- A. pollute the environment around
B. find something you didn't notice
C. go everywhere and use a little oil
D. get off your bike and begin to work
- () 53. If you travel with a folding bike, you can fold it and _____.
- A. get out of the car
B. take it onto a train
C. put it in your purse
D. go on airline websites
- () 54. One of the benefits from bicycling is that_____.
- A. you can fold the bicycle
B. you will be friendly to others
C. you will be more relaxed
D. you may get fatter and fatter
- () 55. Which is TRUE according to the passage? _____
- A. Bicycling is enjoyable exercise for people.
B. Driving cars is healthier than riding bikes.
C. Riding a bike pollutes your neighborhood.
D. Common bikes are welcomed by all airlines.

第 II 卷 (共35分)

IV. 单词拼写 (共10小题, 每小题0.5分, 共5分)

56. He didn't pass the exam. His _____ (粗心) led to his failure.
57. Which do you _____ (更喜欢), tea or coffee?
58. Air _____ (污染) is the serious problem nowadays.
59. Failure is the mother of _____ (成功).
60. I'm not feeling well and I have to take some _____ (药).
61. It's _____ (不可能的) to finish the work in two days.
62. The _____ (工程师) came to show us how the machine worked.
63. After traveling two months on the sea, they finally _____ (到达) England.
64. We'll provide you with _____ (职业的) training.
65. About seventy _____ (百分之) of the earth's surface is water.

V. 短文改错 (共10小题, 每小题1分, 共10分)

Fishing is my favourite sport. I often fished for 66. _____
hour without catching anything, but this doesn't worry 67. _____

68. _____
69. _____
70. _____
71. _____
72. _____
73. _____
74. _____
75. _____

下面描述的是2014年4月16日（周三，晴天）你的一次经历，请根据其内容，用英语写一篇80词左右的日记。注意要点完整，语法正确，上下文连贯，并适当发挥。

[illegible]

普通高校对口招收中等职业学校毕业生考试冲刺试卷（六）

满分100分；试题分第I卷（客观题）和第II卷（主观题）两部分。

第I卷（共65分）

I. 单项选择（共20小题，每小题0.5分，共10分）

（A）从每小题的A、B、C、D四个选项中，找出画线部分与所给单词的画线部分读音相同的选项。

- () 1. glad

A. cat

B. awake

C. make

D. baby
- () 2. rain

A. captain

B. mountain

C. certain

D. expain
- () 3. chemical

A. chance

B. character

C. church

D. choice
- () 4. me

A. ten

B. depend

C. silent

D. she
- () 5. sister

A. blind

B. holiday

C. print

D. bike

（B）从每小题的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可以填入句中空白处的最佳答案。

- () 6. —Could you tell me where the nearest hospital is?

—_____?

A. Of course not

B. Here you are

C. It is wonderful

D. Go down the street
- () 7. —What’s the date today?

—_____.

A. It’s January 10th

B. It’s Sunday

C. It’s windy

D. It’s fine
- () 8. She spoke slowly in order to let herself ____ .

A. understand

B. understanding

C. understood

D. to understand
- () 9. The captain said that the ship____for London the next month.

A. will leave

B. would leave

C. left

D. to left
- () 10. I like _____ but I don’t like _____ now because I am ill.

A. to sing; to sing

B. singing; singing

C. to sing; singing

D. singing; to sing
- () 11. Thirty dollars_____ too expensive.

A. are

B. is

C. were

D. be
- () 12. Either of you _____ going there today.

A. will

B. was

C. is

D. are

- () 13. Where’s my camera? I _____ it.

A. am not finding

B. am not seeing

C. can’t find

D. can’t look at
- () 14. —Do you know the boy _____ is playing soccer there?

—Certainly.He is a friend of my _____.

A. who; brother’s

B. who; brother

C. whom; brother’s

D. whose; brother
- () 15. I am looking forward to_____ from you.

A. hearing

B. hear

C. hears

D. heard
- () 16. The paper _____ wood.

A. is made from

B. is made up of

C. is made in

D. is made of
- () 17. _____kind girl she is !

A. How

B. What a

C. What

D. How a
- () 18. _____ more attention, the trees would have grown better.

A. Given

B. To give

C. Giving

D. Having giver
- () 19. It’s clever _____ that country.

A. of him to leave

B. for him to leave

C. of him leaving

D. for him leaving
- () 20. Tom will call me as soon as he_____Shanghai.

A. arrives

B. will reach

C. arrives in

D. get to

II. 完形填空（共15小题，每小题1分，共15分）

Sam lived in a small village. His mother was often ill and he had to spend much money on 21 . And when he was twenty-eight, he borrowed some 22 from his friends and married. His wife was beautiful but came from a poor 23 . So she could not help him. She had to tell her husband to find work in the town. She hoped he would get 24 money to pay off his debt（债）. The young man thought she was right and had to say 25 to her and started.

The young man could neither read nor write. Of course 26 would employ（雇佣） such a man like him in the town. He had to go to an island and 27 trees for a farmer there. The island was small and there were only three men on it. They lived a 28 life and Sam missed his mother and wife very much. He wanted to 29 them, but he couldn’t. Luckily Charlie, who was 30 for five years, helped him. He asked the farmer to post the letter for him. From then on he 31 the answer every day. About two months later the farmer brought his wife’s letter to the island. He was very 32 but he didn’t read it. He had to ask Charlie to help him again.

The third farmer came out of the house and found Sam was stopping Charlie’s 33 while he was listening to the young man reading. It 34 him and he asked, “What are you doing it for, Sam?”

“I can’t let him 35 my wife’s letter!”

- () 21. A. drinks

B. fruit

C. medicine

D. newspapers
- () 22. A. clothes

B. money

C. houses

D. cotton
- () 23. A. office

B. school

C. hill

D. family
- () 24. A. enough

B. little

C. few

D. several
- () 25. A. sorry

B. goodbye

C. hello

D. good morning

- () 26. A. nobody B. somebody C. everybody D. anybody
 () 27. A. burn B. buy C. break D. plant
 () 28. A. light B. sad C. hard D. safe
 () 29. A. look after B. write to C. telephone D. played with
 () 30. A. at home B. in hospital C. at work D. in school
 () 31. A. waited for B. heard from C. looked for D. looked up
 () 32. A. afraid B. careful C. happy D. unhappy
 () 33. A. ears B. nose C. mouth D. head
 () 34. A. worried B. troubled C. interested D. surprised
 () 35. A. see B. hear C. write D. touch

III. 阅读理解 (共20小题, 共40分)

A

A man was looking for things of old times. One day he came to a village and found a blue bowl which looked very old. The bowl was on the ground and a cat was drinking milk from it. A farmer, the owner of the cat, was lying beside the bowl. In order not to draw the farmer's attention to the value of the bowl, the man said to him in a soft voice, "What a nice cat you have! Won't you sell it to me?"

"How much would you give me for it?" the farmer opened his eyes and asked.

"Twenty dollars. Would it be enough?"

A few minutes later, the farmer agreed. After he paid the farmer, the man said, "My cat will certainly feel thirsty. May I take the bowl so that the cat can have milk?"

But the farmer said, "I'm sorry I can't give it to you. Thanks to the bowl, I have already sold twenty cats."

- () 36. The man liked _____.
 A. keeping old things
 B. travelling from village to village
 C. meeting farmers
 D. buying cats
- () 37. Why did the man want to buy the cat? Because _____.
 A. it was very lovely
 B. the cat cost more money than the bowl
 C. he thought he could easily get the bowl if he bought the cat
 D. he hadn't enough money to buy both the cat and the bowl
- () 38. After he bought the cat, the man asked for the bowl, because he thought _____.
 A. the bowl should go with the cat
 B. the bowl had a beautiful colour
 C. the farmer didn't know the value of the bowl
 D. the cat could not live without the bowl
- () 39. The farmer kept the bowl so that he could _____.
 A. let another cat use it B. sell more cats

- C. sell more bowls D. use the bowl himself
- () 40. From the story we can see the farmer _____.
 A. had only one bowl B. was very poor
 C. didn't like cats D. was clever

B

A young passenger was looking everywhere for his ticket because the conductor was coming to punch the ticket. He was looking for it in all the pockets of his coats and trousers. What surprised the other passengers most was that they found he had the ticket in his mouth. The conductor quickly pulled the ticket out of his mouth, punched it and gave it back to him. When the conductor moved on, all the other passengers couldn't help laughing. One of them said to him at last, "I'm sure you felt foolish just now, sitting there looking everywhere for your ticket when it was right in your mouth all the time."

"Foolish?" answered the passenger, "I was chewing (咀嚼) the date off."

- () 41. From the story we know that the young passenger _____.
 A. really lost his ticket
 B. was looking for a lost ticket
 C. didn't buy a ticket for the trip
 D. didn't remember where he had put his ticket
- () 42. The other passengers were surprised because _____.
 A. the passenger lost his ticket
 B. the passenger was chewing his ticket
 C. they saw the ticket was just in the passenger's mouth
 D. the conductor moved away without questioning the passenger
- () 43. It is clear that the conductor _____.
 A. knew the young man lost his ticket
 B. didn't know the young man lost his ticket
 C. knew why the young man was looking for the ticket
 D. didn't know why the young man put his ticket in his mouth
- () 44. Which of the following is true about the conductor? _____.
 A. He thought the man was too busy.
 B. He knew the man would get off at the next station.
 C. He thought the man was forgetful.
 D. He knew why the man failed to find his ticket.
- () 45. The best title for this story is _____.
 A. Ticket Without Date B. Eating Ticket
 C. A Clever Conductor D. A Foolish Passenger

C

A wood cutter was working in the forest when he found a box full of gold coins. Unfortunately the woodcutter's wife was the kind of woman who could not keep a secret. Somehow, he had to prevent her from talking about the gold. He thought about this for a long time, then made a decision. He made some

careful preparations, then went home to get his wife. “I have found something in the forest,” he told her, “Come with me and I’ll show you.”

His wife followed him into the forest and soon they came to a tree. “Look at that,” the woodcutter said to his wife, and pointed to the tree. “There’s a fish that is growing on that branch!” His wife was surprised, especially when he climbed up the tree and brought down the fish for her to see. They walked on and soon came to the river. “I’ll just pull in my net and see what I’ve caught,” the woodcutter said. He pulled in his net and inside it were several hares. “How very interesting,” he said. “There are now hares in the river.”

Soon after this, they came to where the woodcutter had found the box of gold. “Look, wife,” he said, “this is what I have found. A box full of gold coins.” The next day, his wife could not prevent herself from telling her friends about all the wonderful things she had seen. “I saw a fish growing out of a tree,” she said, “and hares in the river, and then my husband found a box full of gold coins.” Of course, nobody believed her!

- () 46. Where did the woodcutter find the box full of gold coins? _____
A. Before his wife did.
B. After his wife did.
C. As he was working.
D. In the forest.
- () 47. His wife couldn't keep a secret, could she? _____
A. No, unfortunately not. B. Yes, unfortunately she could.
C. Yes, she could. D. Unfortunately.
- () 48. "Somehow, he had to prevent her from talking about the gold." The word "prevent" here means _____.
A. make B. stop C. force D. hold
- () 49. "He pulled in his net and inside it were several hares." The word "hares" means _____.
A. fish B. flowers C. rabbits D. gold coins
- () 50. — _____?
—She couldn't stop herself.
A. Why was she surprised
B. Why were there hares in the river
C. When did she tell her friends
D. Why did she tell her friends

D

Li Ming: Excuse me, Wu Dong. Whose black dog is this? Is it yours?

Wu Dong: Let me have a look. Oh, no, it's not mine. I think it's Wang Hong's. My dog is yellow.

Li Ming: Wang Hong, look at the dog behind the tree. Is it yours?

Wang Hong: Sorry, it isn't mine. My dog is black and white. I think it looks like Ma Jun's.

Li Ming: Who's Ma Jun?

Wang Hong: He's my friend. Look! He's over there. Let's go and ask him.

Li Ming: OK! Let's go!

Wang Hong: Hi, Ma Jun! Is that dog yours?

Ma Jun: Oh, yes, It's mine.

Wu Dong: It's a lovely dog!

Ma Jun: Thank you.

- () 51. The black dog is _____ .
A. Wu dong's B. Li Ming's
C. Wang Hong's D. Ma Jun's
- () 52. Wang Hong's dog is _____.
A. black B. yellow
C. black and white D. white
- () 53. Who is Ma Jun? _____
A. He is Wu Dong and Wang Hong's friend.
B. He is Wu Dong's friend.
C. He is Wang Hong's friend.
D. He is Li Ming's friend.
- () 54. Where is Ma Jun's dog? _____
A. In the tree. B. Behind the tree.
C. At home. D. We don't know.
- () 55. Which one is right according to this dialogue? _____
A. The four boys have a dog each.
B. Wang Hong's dog is black and white.
C. Wu Dong's dog is very lovely.
D. This dog is yellow.

第 II 卷 (共35分)

IV. 单词拼写 (共10小题, 每小题0.5分, 共5分)

根据下列句子所给汉语注释，在句子右边的横线上，写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。（每空只写一词）

56. Getting up early and having a shower is my _____ (习惯) .
57. I _____ (忘记) to write back to you.
58. _____ (一月) is the first month of the year.
59. I want to thank everyone who has _____ (鼓励) and supported me .
60. The village children like to go _____ (游泳) in the nearby river.
61. I just want to go to sleep as soon as _____ (可能的) .
62. Smoking is not _____ (允许) in public in this city.
63. When he was young, he _____ (喜欢) volleyball to basketball.
64. The two friends _____ (分享) all that they had when they were studying abroad.
65. The more you listen to English, the _____ (容易) it becomes.

V. 短文改错 (共10小题, 每小题1分, 共10分)

此题要求：改正所给短文中的错误，对标有序号的每一行作出判断，如果没有错，就在右边横线上划对号（√）；如果有错（每行中只有一个错），则按如下方法改正：

- A. 如此行多一词：用斜线（\）将其划掉，然后在该行右边横线上写出这个词，也将其划掉。
- B. 如此行缺一个词：在缺词处加一个漏字符号“V”，然后在该行右边横线上写上该词。
- C. 此行错一词：在错的词下画一横线，然后在该行右边的横线上写出改正后的词。

注意：原行没有错的不要改。

It is interested to visit another country, but sometimes	66. _____
there are some questions when we don't know the language very	67. _____
well. It may be difficult to talk about the people there. We may	68. _____
not know how to use the telephone in the country they are	69. _____
visiting. We may not know what to buy the things we need.	70. _____
In a strange country we may not know where to eat and what	71. _____
to order in a restaurant. It is not easy to decide how many	72. _____
money to tip (付小费) waiters or taxi drivers. When we are	73. _____
helpless, we may not know how to ask help.	74. _____
After a short time later, however, we learn what to do	75. _____
and what to say. We learn to enjoy life in another country,	
and then we may be sorry to leave both the place and the people.	

VI. 书面表达 (20分)

作文要求：写一份书面通知

写作要点:

1. 高二五班在本周五晚上要开个英语晚会。
2. 晚饭后18:30在教师集合, 晚会19:00开始。
3. 每个同学都要表演一个节目, 内容不限。
4. 欢迎老师和全班同学全都参加。
5. 通知的时间是2011年3月15日。

Class5, Grade 2

March 15, 2011

普通高校对口招收中等职业学校毕业生考试冲刺试卷（七）

满分100分；试题分第I卷（客观题）和第II卷（主观题）两部分。

第I卷（共65分）

I. 单项填空（共20小题，每小题0.5分，共10分）

（A）从每小题的A、B、C、D四个选项中，找出画线部分与所给单词的画线部分读音相同的选项。

- () 1. laugh A. daughter B. neighbour C. enough D. though
() 2. pillow A. flower B. allow C. knowledge D. follow
() 3. reach A. breathe B. really C. pleasure D. heaven
() 4. tapes A. potatoes B. speeches C. cakes D. bridges
() 5. complete A. scene B. elect C. student D. respect

（B）从每小题的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可以填入句中空白处的最佳答案。

- () 6. ____ it is today!
A. What fine weather B. What a fine weather
C. How a fine weather D. How fine a weather
() 7. —Why not take ____ umbrella with the sign “ Made in China” ? It is ____ useful umbrella.
—What ____ good advice it is!
A. an; an; a B. an; a; \ C. a; an; a D. \; an; a
() 8. —Which book would you like to borrow?
— ____ of the two books is OK with me.
A. Either B. Both C. Any D. None
() 9. —Shall I give you a ride as you look so tired?
—Thank you. ____ .
A. It’s your duty B. Don’t mention it
C. Do as you like D. It couldn’t be better
() 10. She was born ____ the evening of August 8, 2008.
A. in B. at C. on D. with
() 11. He as well as his classmates ____ English.
A. like B. likes C. liked D. have liked
() 12. He turned ____ the radio a little because his father was asleep.
A. on B. down C. up D. off

- () 13. The pen ____ him ten yuan.
A. cost B. paid C. took D. spent
() 14. — Could you tell me when Mr. Li ____ in Huanggang?
—Sure. When he ____, I’ll call you.
A. arrives; will arrive B. will arrive; arrives
C. arrives; arrives D. will arrive; will arrive
() 15. She asked me ____ I would do it or not.
A. if B. as C. whether D. until
() 16. I don’t think we can finish all the work before Friday, ____ ?
A. do I B. can we C. can’t we D. don’t we
() 17. The population of the world in the 20th century became very much ____ than that in the 19th.
A. bigger B. larger C. greater D. more
() 18. I could not get through the door because there was a big stone ____ .
A. by the way B. on the way C. out of the way D. in the way
() 19. Can you lend me the book ____ the other day?
A. that you talked B. you talked about it
C. which you talked to D. you talked about
() 20. —What are on show in the museum?
—Some photos ____ by the children of Yushu, Qinghai.
A. have been taken B. were taken
C. taken D. are taken

II. 完形填空（共15小题，每小题1分，共15分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从21~35各题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

One day, a boy found the cocoon(茧) of a butterfly and brought it home. A few days later, the boy saw a small 21 in the cocoon. He sat and watched for several hours as a butterfly struggled to make 22 body through that little hole. Suddenly it stopped.

So the boy 23 to help the butterfly, thinking the butterfly might be 24. He took a pair of scissors(剪刀) and cut the hole 25. The butterfly came out of the cocoon but it 26 a little different. It had a weak body and small, thin 27. The butterfly didn’t start to fly. In fact, the butterfly spent the rest of its life crawling(爬行) around with a weak body and thin wings. It was never able to fly.

The boy acted with 28 but he didn’t understand why it could be like this. When a butterfly crawls out of the cocoon, it must struggle. The hard work of 29 out of the cocoon makes the fluid(液体) from the butterfly’s body into its wings. It helps the butterfly be 30 to fly. If the butterfly never has to squeeze(挤压) itself out of the cocoon, its wings will never get the fluid and it can never fly.

31 struggles are what we need in our lives. If we lived our lives without any problems, we would never learn or grow. We would not be 32 we could have been and we would never fly.

In our lives, pain and suffering is the key to all windows, and sometimes even 33 growth, without it, there’s no way of life. We can’t avoid 34 or problems. So, next time you are 35 a problem or difficulty, remember the butterfly. Struggle a little—then fly!

- () 21. A. hole B. worm C. tall D. snake
 () 22. A. it B. it's C. itself D. its
 () 23. A. decided B. asked C. showed D. ordered
 () 24. A. afraid B. interested C. surprised D. grateful
 () 25. A. slimmer B. bigger C. shorter D. smaller
 () 26. A. touched B. sounded C. looked D. smelt
 () 27. A. wings B. feet C. eyes D. head
 () 28. A. success B. excitement C. kindness D. humour
 () 29. A. get B. getting C. to get D. got
 () 30. A. ready B. quiet C. glad D. used
 () 31. A. Somewhere B. Something C. Some time D. Sometimes
 () 32. A. as helpful as B. as weak as C. as strong as D. as creative as
 () 33. A. repeats B. recommends C. requires D. represents
 () 34. A. happiness B. difficulties C. pleasure D. hope
 () 35. A. served with B. growing into C. bringing in D. faced with

- () 37. The man called ____ answered the question first.
 A. Carl B. Allan C. Erik D. Paul
 () 38. The men began to talk about the weather and the work because they ____.
 A. didn't know anything new
 B. wanted to pass the time quickly
 C. had nothing to do
 D. were very interested in each other's work
 () 39. "I might even end up world champion." Here the word "champion" means ____ in Chinese.
 A. 名人 B. 赛车手 C. 大款 D. 冠军
 () 40. Which sentence is right according to the passage?
 A. The train didn't arrive on time.
 B. Paul wanted to buy a racing car very much.
 C. Allan was the second man to answer the question.
 D. Carl didn't like traveling at all.

III. 阅读理解 (共20小题, 每小题2分, 共40分)

阅读下面四篇短文, 从每题后所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳答案。

Passage 1

Three travelers, Allan, Carl and Paul were sitting on the chairs in a train station. They were waiting for a train that was very late. To pass the time, they began talking to each other.

At first, they talked about the weather and their work. Then Paul said, "Tell me—what would you most like to do if your doctor tell you that you have only three months to live?"

The other two men thought about this for a while, then Carl spoke. "Well," he said, "if I have only three months to live, I'll take all my money out of the bank and go to foreign countries for holidays with my best friend, Erik. I'd like to travel to the places in the world as many as possible. And I'll stay at the best hotels and then eat the best food. I think I'll have a wonderful time." "That's very interesting," Paul said.

With these words, he turned to the other man, saying, "And what about you?" "I'll tell you a secret," Allan said.

"I always want to be a racing driver. So if I have only three months to live, the first thing I'd like to do is to sell my house. With the money I'll buy the fastest car in the world. Maybe I can enter all the big motor races."

Then he laughed, "I might even end up (以……而告终) world champion."

"Now it's your turn," Allan went on, "If your doctor tells you the bad news, what would you most like to do?"

"Oh," said Paul with a smile. "I'll go and see another doctor."

- () 36. The three men were talking ____.
 A. in the post office B. in the waiting room
 C. on the train D. on the chairs

Passage 2

Watson won his most important game and became Southern Chess Master (大师) in 1977. He was given the silver cup.

"It isn't rightly mine," he said, when he was holding the cup. "It was won two years ago when I was on holiday in..."

"A family was staying at my hotel at that time. Mrs. Prig, the mother, was told that I played chess and she begged me to give her young son a game. 'He's only ten', she said. I've been told that he plays quite well."

"Well, as you can guess, I wasn't too happy. A player likes the opponent (对手) to play as well as he does. But it was holiday time and I agreed to play. We placed the board (棋盘) in the garden. The game began. I hoped it would be quick — and so it was."

"I soon knew that David Prig was no learner. After ten minutes his sister came outside and began to play tennis against a wall. The boy seemed to lose interest in our game. He moved a piece (棋子) without care. I gave my attention to the board."

" 'Call me when you are ready, Mr. Watson', he said."

"When I was ready, I looked up. He had gone off to play with his sister. I studied the board, and found I was driven into corner. So it went on with David: a quick move, then tennis, back to the board, then back to his sister. My difficult condition became impossible to change. I was beaten. Oh, so easily, by a ten-year-old chess player. He was the winner—in twenty-eight minutes."

"David Prig, a name to remember. I had a chance to use his game today, and it won this cup for me. To him, of course, it is only one of a hundred, or perhaps a thousand, winning games."

- () 41. When Mr. Watson said, "It isn't rightly mine. It was won ...", he meant ____ two years before.
 A. he had played chess with a little boy for twenty-eight minutes
 B. he had had a chance to take part in an important game

- C. he had learned how to play chess from a child
D. he had learned a good game from a child
- () 42. Before the game, Mr. Watson was quite sure that _____.
A. the boy played as well as he did
B. he would be Southern Chess Master two years later
C. he could win the game easily
D. the boy would win the game quickly
- () 43. Why did David play tennis while he was playing chess with Watson?
Because he _____.
A. had no interest in playing chess with adults (成年人)
B. was not good at playing chess
C. liked playing tennis much better than playing chess
D. played chess much better than Watson
- () 44. From the story, we know that _____.
A. David Prig was the real winner
B. Mr. Watson was the real winner
C. neither of them was the real winner
D. both of them were the real winners
- () 45. Which of the following is NOT true? _____.
A. Sometimes young children can beat adults in playing chess.
B. Watson thought he could win the game quickly, and so he did.
C. Watson learned something from David and won the silver cup.
D. Watson would never forget the name of the boy.

Passage 3

There are many wetlands (湿地) in China and some of them have become the world's important wetlands. The Chinese Yellow Sea Wetlands are among them. They are in Yancheng, Jiangsu Province. They are home for many different kinds of birds and animals. The world's largest Milu Deer Nature Reserve (自然保护区) is in them. More than 700 milu deer live freely there. There are not many red-crowned cranes in the world, but every winter you can see some in the Red-crowned Cranes Nature Reserve in the Yellow Sea Wetlands.

The temperature in the wetlands is usually neither too high nor too low. There is a lot of rain and sunshine, too. They are really good places for wildlife (野生生物). Offering food and home for some special kinds of animals and birds is not the only reason why we need to protect wetlands. Wetlands are important because they also prevent flood. But some people want to change the wetlands to make more space for farms and buildings. This means there will be less and less space for wildlife.

Luckily, more and more people are beginning to realize the importance of wetlands and wildlife. Every year, on February 2nd, many activities are held to tell people more about wetlands.

- () 46. The Chinese Yellow Sea Wetlands are in the ____ of China.
A. east B. south C. west D. north
- () 47. Usually the weather in the wetlands is ____.

- A. hot B. pleasant C. cold D. dry
- () 48. The World Wetlands Day is on _____.
A. April 22 B. June 25 C. February 2 D. March 22
- () 49. We must protect wetlands because _____.
A. they are home for wildlife
B. they can prevent flood
C. they can offer food to the animals and birds
D. all of the above
- () 50. The best title for the passage is _____.
A. China's Wetlands Have All Entered the World's List
B. Wetlands—Home for Wildlife and Human Beings
C. Special Animals in the Chinese Yellow Sea Wetlands
D. Wetlands—Valuable Recourses (珍贵资源) of Land on the Earth

Passage 4

Do you know how to play a game called “Musical Chairs”? It is easy to play and most people enjoy it. All you need are some chairs, some people and some ways of making music. You may use a piano or any other musical instrument, if someone can play it. You may use a tape recorder. You can even use a radio.

Put the chairs in a row. The chairs may be put in twos, back to back. A better way is to have the chairs in one row with each chair facing in the opposite direction to the chair next to it.

The game is easy. When the music starts, the players walk round the chairs. Everyone goes in the same direction, of course, they should walk in time to the music. If the music is fast they should walk quickly. If the music is slow, they should walk slowly.

The person playing music cannot see the people in the game. When the music stops, the players try to sit on the chairs. If a person cannot find a chair to sit on, he drops out. Then, before the music starts again, one chair must be taken away. When the music stops again, one more player will be out.

At last, there will be two players and one chair. The one who sits on the chair when the music stops is the winner.

- () 51. If ten people are playing musical chairs, you must begin with _____.
A. nine chairs B. ten chairs C. eleven chairs D. one chair
- () 52. Which of the following is not suitable for playing musical chairs? _____.
A. A piano B. A radio C. A tape recorder D. A telephone
- () 53. The chairs should be put _____.
A. with the desks B. before the winner C. all over the room D. in a line
- () 54. When the music starts, the players must _____.
A. run about the room B. get down
C. walk around the chairs D. sit on the chairs
- () 55. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
A. The game “Musical Chairs” is not difficult to learn.
B. The last one can sit on the last chair.

- C. The winner can sit on the chair.
- D. If the person plays music, he cannot be the winner.

第II卷（共35分）

词数：100词左右。

IV. 单词拼写（共10小题，每小题0.5分，共5分）

根据下列各句句意和汉语提示，在句中所给的横线上写出空缺单词的正确形式，每空只写一词。

56. Sue Wood was only nine when her first short story was ____ (出版).
57. The last month of a year is ____ (十二月).
58. You are ____ (勇敢的) enough to accept such a difficult job.
59. Bob has many story books and he often ____ (分享) them with his friends.
60. Can you answer the ____ (第三个) question in English?
61. The little girl walked ____ (自信地) onto the stage, ready for her first speech.
62. More and more Chinese people are able to ____ (付得起) to travel abroad.
63. The open exhibition will allow local ____ (艺术家) to show their talents.
64. He ____ (承诺) that he would come, but he hasn't turned up yet.
65. My daughter is looking forward to ____ (收集) more stamps.

V. 短文改错(共10小题，每小题1分，共10分)

阅读下面短文，并判断文字正误。如果原文正确，则在该行右边的横线上标一个勾（√）；如果原文有误（每行只有一个错误），则按下列方法对错误之处予以修改：

该行多词：把多余的词用斜线（\）标注，并在该行的右边横线上写出该词，然后用斜线把该词划掉。

该行缺词：在缺词处加一个漏字符（^），并在该行的右边横线上写出该加的词。

该行错词：在错词下画一横线（_）并在该行的右边横线上写出修改后的词。

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| I live in the country and my father was a farmer. | 66. _____ |
| He is now forty-five year old. Because of years of | 67. _____ |
| hard work, he looks old than his age. When I was | 68. _____ |
| young, he is used to tell me the importance of study. | 69. _____ |
| Father knows little about English and other subjects, | 70. _____ |
| but he usually gives me some good advices on how | 71. _____ |
| to learn my lessons good. He is not only kind to me | 72. _____ |
| but also very strict in me. With his help, I've made | 73. _____ |
| great progress. I'll never to forget what he taught | 74. _____ |
| me. I think my father is best father in the world. | 75. _____ |

VI. 书面表达（20分）

人们的生活节奏越来越快，网上购物已经成为了大众生活中不可缺少的一部分。请你用Shopping Online为题写一篇文章，对以下问题说说你的看法：人们为什么喜欢网上购物，网上购物有哪些优点和缺点。

普通高校对口招收中等职业学校毕业生考试冲刺试卷（八）

满分100分；试题分第I卷（客观题）和第II卷（主观题）两部分。

第I卷（共65分）

I. 单项选择（共20小题，每小题0.5分，共10分）

（A）从每小题的A、B、C、D四个选项中，找出画线部分与所给单词的画线部分读音相同的选项。

- () 1. heard A. fear B. earn C. pear D. beard
() 2. rush A. dull B. put C. sugar D. push
() 3. limited A. advanced B. decided C. worked D. refused
() 4. grammar A. gently B. imagine C. college D. signal
() 5. field A. lied B. friend C. belief D. died

（B）从每小题的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可以填入句中空白处的最佳答案。

- () 6. He was an _____ in the government _____.
A. office, official B. official, office C. officer, office D. official, officer
() 7. —Have you finished your composition yet?
—No, give me _____ ten minutes, please.
A. other B. another C. more D. a few
() 8. He was absent because he had caught _____.
A. heavy a cold B. the heavy cold C. a heavy cold D. heavy cold
() 9. The teacher is not only strict _____ his pupils but also strict _____ his own work.
A. with; with B. in; in C. in; with D. with; in
() 10. _____ the parents _____ their daughter have been to Australia
A. Neither;nor B. Either;or C. Both;and D. Not only;but also
() 11. The old professor still works hard though he is _____.
A. in his sixty B. in his sixties C. in sixties D. in the sixty
() 12. He wasn't _____ to lift the case.
A. too strong B. enough strong C. strong enough D. so strong
() 13. we will go to play with snow if it _____ tomorrow.
A. snow B. snows C. will snow D. snowed
() 14. _____ still needs to be discussed.
A. How is the plan to be carried out B. How the plan is to be carried out
C. Why is the plan carried out D. Why the plan carried out
() 15. — Do you like the skirt?

— It _____ soft.

A. is feeling B. felt C. feels D. is felt

() 16. When I _____ to the cinema,the film _____ for 5 minutes.

A. got; had begun B. get; will begin
C. got; had been on D. got; has been on

() 17. The way he did it was different _____ we were used to.

A. in which B. in what C. from what D. from which

() 18. Tony,would you go and see if Sam has any difficulty _____ his tape recorder?

A. to fix B. fixing C. for fixing D. fix

() 19. — I don't know why he is late,

— Nor do I.He _____ an accident.

A. could have had B. should have had
C. might have had D. must have had

() 20. China is becoming stronger and stronger. It is no longer _____ .

A. what it used to be B. what it was used to being
C. what it used to being D. what it was used to be

II. 完形填空（共15小题，每小题1分，共15分）

Nearly everybody enjoys chicken, and the most famous name in chicken is Kentucky Fried Chicken. Mr. Sanders, the man who started this 21 was not always very rich. At one time, he 22 a small gas station next to a highway (公路). Many truck drivers 23 there to get gas and take a rest. Mr Sanders realized they were often 24, so he began serving sandwiches and coffee. 25 the sandwiches he made tasted good, and didn't 26 too much, more and more 27 came to eat at his place. 28 Mr. Sanders began to serve fried chicken. People 29 it very much, and his new business grew rapidly. Not long after, however, another highway was 30, and many drivers no longer went 31 Mr. Sanders' restaurant. So he had to 32 it. Then he traveled around the country 33 to sell his idea of opening fried chicken restaurants. He 34. By 1967, there were almost 5000 Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurants. And now, 35 you go in the United States, you will see one. If you like chicken, I'm sure you'll enjoy eating Kentucky Fried Chicken.

- () 21. A. business B. shop C. life D. search
() 22. A. found B. worked C. saw D. owned
() 23. A. passed B. got to C. stopped D. left
() 24. A. late B. hungry C. tired D. sick
() 25. A. Although B. If C. As D. Once
() 26. A. need B. pay C. spend D. cost
() 27. A. passengers B. drivers C. students D. doctors
() 28. A. Then B. So C. But D. For
() 29. A. ate B. liked C. tried D. drank
() 30. A. appeared B. found C. built D. broken
() 31. A. out B. to C. over D. on
() 32. A. close B. run C. return D. take
() 33. A. trying B. believing C. thinking D. suggesting

- () 34. A. failed B. fails C. succeeds D. succeeded
() 35. A. whenever B. wherever C. where D. when

- C. smoking does harm to health
D. men like smoking much more than women do

III. 阅读理解 (共20小题, 每小题2分, 共40分)

阅读下面四篇短文, 从每题后所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳答案。

Passage 1

A new international study shows that six people die every minute from smoking. That equals 3 million deaths around the world every year. If the present rate of smoking continues, the number of deaths each year from smoking could rise to 10 million by the year 2020.

The study describes smoking as the biggest cause to deadly diseases among grown-ups in industrial countries. So far most of the smoking deaths have happened on men, especially in developing countries.

A researcher at the world health organization says 70% of Chinese men smoke more than 15 cigarettes each day. In Latin America about 50% of the men are smokers. There are also a very large number of smokers in the former Soviet Union and in the east Europe. And 25% of all smoking deaths world-wide are in those areas of the world. Scientists say smoking will kill 50% of the smokers.

Smoking is known to cause lung cancer. It also can lead to cancer of the mouth and other parts of bodies. Smokers are more likely to suffer from heart disease than nonsmokers are.

Experts say that people will reduce their chance of dying from smoking if they stop smoking completely. They say smokers who give up smoking can improve their health.

- () 36. Which of the following countries has the largest smoking population?
A. China B. Russia
C. the United States D. Mexico
- () 37. A new international study shows that _____.
A. 20 million smokers will die from smoking in 2020
B. 360 smokers die from smoking every hour
C. smoking will kill 50% of the men around the world
D. men in developing countries smoke less than those in industries ones
- () 38. If people don't stop smoking, they will _____.
A. pollute the air B. waste a lot of money
C. become stupid D. be in poor health
- () 39. which of the following statements is true? _____
A. Smoking is the biggest cause of deadly disease among grown-ups in industrial countries.
B. The writer's main purpose for writing this passage is to arouse smoker's interest, fear and notice.
C. From this passage, we can conclude that the number of the smokers in east Europe is bigger than that in Latin America.
D. Chinese women do not smoke.
- () 40. The best title for the passage is _____.
A. do give up smoking
B. smoking cause lung cancer

Passage 2

There are some places in the world where great cities once stood. There were gardens, trees and grass, but now these cities have gone and the places are like deserts. Scientists began to study these lands to find out what happened. Many of them believed the land died when the trees were cut down.

Trees help other plants grow and help to hold the soil in place. They keep the soil from blowing away. The leaves of trees on the ground keep rainwater from running. Trees near farms protect growing plants from strong winds.

Once there were hundreds of farms in the southern United States. Then the farms turned into fields of dry dust. Trees might have saved these farms. But few trees grow in the dry Southwest now.

Now we try to save trees. In many places, when a tree is cut down, a new tree is planted in its place. We do not want the land to die.

- () 41. Places where great cities once stood are now like _____.
A. farms B. gardens C. deserts D. fields
- () 42. What can trees do according to the passage? ____
A. Trees can keep other plants green.
B. Trees can help other plants grow.
C. Trees can help the land grow.
D. Trees can keep other plants in place.
- () 43. Which of the following sentences is TRUE? ____
A. Trees let the rainwater run off.
B. All the farms in the United States have turned into deserts.
C. There aren't any trees in the dry Southwest now.
D. Land will die if there are no trees.
- () 44. The main idea of the passage is _____.
A. that farms are better than cities
B. how farms turned into deserts
C. how trees keep the soil from blowing away
D. that trees are important to the land
- () 45. From the passage we know that _____.
A. trees can blow soil away
B. man should protect the land
C. trees grow only in desert
D. trees die easily

Passage 3

Mobile phones have become a problem for middle schools. Some middle schools in Australia have banned students from carrying mobile phones during school hours.

Mobile phone use among children has become a problem for the school this year. Several children

have got mobile phones as Christmas gifts, and more students will want them.

Mary Bluett, an official, said mobile phone use is a distraction (注意力分散) to students during school hours and it also gives teachers so much trouble in their classrooms. Teachers were also saying that sometimes students might use phone messages to cheat during exams.

She said some schools had tried to ban mobile phones. Some parents felt unhappy because they couldn't get in touch with their children.

Many teachers said students should not have mobile phones at school, but if there was a good reason, they could leave their phones at school office. They also said there were many reasons why the students shouldn't have mobile phones at school: they were easy to lose and were a distraction from studies.

Many people say that they understand why parents would want their children to have phones, but they think schools should let the students know when they can use their mobile phones.

() 46. Some Middle school in Australia have banned students from carrying mobile phones ____.

- A. because they are young
- B. when they are free
- C. when they are at school
- D. because they are children

() 47. We know from the passage that some children get mobile phones from ____.

- A. the markers and sellers
- B. the passers-by and strangers
- C. their parents, friends or relatives
- D. some mobile phones users

() 48. Some parents felt unhappy because they couldn't ____ during school hours.

- A. use their mobile phones
- B. leave their mobile phones at school office
- C. help the teachers with their work
- D. get in touch with their children

() 49. The passage tells that ____.

- A. student shouldn't have mobile phones at school except for some special reasons
- B. it is impossible to ban students from using mobile phones at school
- C. some parents felt unhappy because they couldn't use their phones at school
- D. parents should teach their children how to use mobile phones during school hours

() 50. Many teachers thought the students shouldn't have a mobile phone at school because ____.

- A. there weren't any good reasons
- B. they usually cheated during exams
- C. the phones were easy to lose and were a distraction
- D. the headmaster didn't agree

Passage 4

Do you need friends? I'm sure your answer is "Yes, of course. Everybody does!" You need friends when you play and when you work. If you have friends, you will feel happy. If you have no friends, you will feel lonely (寂寞的).

Do you know how to make friends? There is only one good way—You make friends by being friendly.

A friendly person is interested in other people. He is always helpful. If you want to make friends with a new classmate, you can talk with him, tell him about the other classmates in your class and try your best to be helpful to him.

() 51. We need friends ____.

- A. because we must play with them
- B. because we must work with them
- C. when we play and when we work
- D. when we talk with them

() 52. If we want to make friends, we should ____.

- A. be polite to them
- B. be friendly to them
- C. be afraid of them
- D. when we talk with them

() 53. A friendly person is ____ other people.

- A. interested in
- B. worried about
- C. surprised at
- D. like them

() 54. If we want to make friends with a new classmate, ____.

- A. we can talk with them
- B. we must try to help him
- C. we can tell him about the other classmates in our class
- D. A、B and C

() 55. Which of the following is true? ____

- A. No one needs friends.
- B. Everyone needs friends.
- C. Only classmates need friends.
- D. Someone needs friends.

第II卷 (共35分)

IV. 单词拼写 (共10小题, 每小题0.5分, 共5分)

- 56. Would you mind not making a loud _____ (噪声) here? Your father is sleeping.
- 57. If we do our homework more carefully, we will make fewer _____ (错误).
- 58. Don't _____ (浪费) any water. We should save it.
- 59. There is a beautiful _____ (花园) in front of the tall building.
- 60. There is a supermarket near my home. Let's go _____ (购物).
- 61. —What are people in China supposed to do when they meet for the _____ (第一) time?
—They are supposed to shake hands.
- 62. The weather report says that tomorrow will be _____ (阴天).
- 63. Of four _____ (季节), I like autumn best, because it's cool.
- 64. —Could you please carry the bag? —With _____ (乐意).

65. -Paul, what day is today? -It is _____ (星期三) .

V. 短文改错 (共10小题, 每小题1分, 共10分)

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断: 如无错误, 在该行右边横线上画一个勾 (✓); 如有错误 (每行只有一个错误), 则按下列情况改正:

此行多一个词: 把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉, 在该行右边横线上写出该词, 并用斜线划掉。

此行缺一个词: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (∧), 在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词: 在错的词下画一横线, 在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

At Chinese New Year, my family and I have a very busy	66. _____
time. Two days before New Year's Day, I went out with my	67. _____
friends from school to the seafood restaurant in Pudong.	68. _____
It was the noisiest restaurant I had ever been to, and the	69. _____
food was delicious. After that, we went to shopping for new	70. _____
clothes and found lots bargains. I visited my old teacher,	71. _____
Mr. Smith. To my surprised, he said he didn't find Chinese	72. _____
New Year very excited. He was not even wearing new clothes!	73. _____
Because we have so many tests this week, so I have to	74. _____
start studying hard again now. I wish the holiday were long!	75. _____

VI. 书面表达 (20分)

作文题目: water

词数要求: 80~100词

- 写作要点:
1. 生活离不开水;
 2. 地球上的水越来越少;
 3. 水 (江河、湖泊) 污染严重;
 4. 应该保护水源, 节约用水。

参考词汇: pollute: 污染
serious: 严重
save: 节约
take measures to do sth: 采取措施做……

Water is very important to us.

普通高校对口招收中等职业学校毕业生考试冲刺试卷（九）

满分100分；试题分第I卷（客观题）和第II卷（主观题）两部分。

第I卷（共65分）

I. 单项填空（共20小题，每小题0.5分，共10分）

（A）从每小题的A、B、C、D四个选项中，找出画线部分与所给单词的画线部分读音相同的选项。

- () 1. abroad

A. tax

B. separate

C. sand

D. vacation
- () 2. healthy

A. lead

B. peace

C. scream

D. spread
- () 3. club

A. future

B. humorous

C. punish

D. popular
- () 4. office

A. hero

B. hole

C. local

D. opera
- () 5. strange

A. single

B. sugar

C. genius

D. golden

（B）从每小题的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可以填入句中空白处的最佳答案。

- () 6. Mr. Smith always _____ a black tie.

A. wears

B. puts on

C. dresses

D. have
- () 7. You may _____ stay here _____ go with us.

A. neither; nor

B. both; and

C. not only; but also

D. either; or
- () 8. _____ good time we had at yesterday's party!

A. What

B. What a

C. How

D. How a
- () 9. A man who always works hard _____.

A. to succeed

B. succeed

C. will succeed

D. succeeding
- () 10. Thanks for giving me _____ I need.

A. the information

B. the informations

C. the pieces of informations

D. an information
- () 11. China is larger than _____ countries in Asia.

A. any of

B. any

C. others

D. any of the other
- () 12. The house is not as clean as usual. It needs_____.

A. to clean

B. cleaning

- C. cleaned

D. clean
- () 13. Do you know any other language _____ English?

A. but

B. beside

C. except

D. besides
- () 14. He can play the guitar very well _____ his sister can't.

A. when

B. while

C. after

D. as
- () 15. Smith is a good student, _____.

A. so is Mary

B. so does Mary

C. so Mary is

D. neither is Mary
- () 16. I heard him _____ the door and leave.

A. open

B. opening

C. opened

D. to open
- () 17. Either you or I _____ going to the teacher's office after class.

A. am

B. is

C. are

D. will
- () 18. The headmaster spoke at the meeting _____ last week.

A. hold

B. held

C. was held

D. to be held
- () 19. When I got to the bus stop, the bus _____.

A. already leave

B. already left

C. has already left

D. had already left
- () 20. —Must I clean the floor at once?

—No, you _____.

A. mustn't

B. may not

C. won't

D. needn't

II. 完形填空（共15小题，每小题1分，共15分）

Dear David,

Thank you for your letter. I am 21 to know that everything is going well with you. 22 also for the photos. Linda looks healthier and 23 than before.

It is very hot here now, but it sometimes 24. We love the rains very much. We are 25 our stay here. I am now studying in a 26 school. There are more 27 and students in this school than in my school in England. My teachers and classmates are all very 28 to me.

Time goes so quickly. I am having new experience all the time. It is difficult to 29 Chinese. But I am making progress 30 the help of my teachers and classmates.

The summer holiday is 31. Here in Jinan the summer holiday usually 32 about two months. So I'll be free for over sixty days. I hope you and Linda could 33 to Jinan for a 34. Then I can show you 35 the famous "Spring City" in China.

Love to you and Linda.

Yours,

Mike

- () 21. A. glad B. angry C. surprised D. sad
 () 22. A. Thanks B. Ask C. Hope D. Wish
 () 23. A. slower B. taller C. shorter D. smaller
 () 24. A. floods B. winds C. snows D. rains
 () 25. A. fond B. disliking C. enjoying D. hating
 () 26. A. shorter B. taller C. smaller D. bigger
 () 27. A. libraries B. teachers C. buildings D. classrooms
 () 28. A. rough B. friendly C. unfriendly D. rude
 () 29. A. know B. find C. learn D. see
 () 30. A. as B. under C. by D. with
 () 31. A. finished B. coming C. going D. over
 () 32. A. takes B. spends C. lasts D. costs
 () 33. A. run B. walk C. go D. come
 () 34. A. sight B. visit C. job D. work
 () 35. A. around B. to C. for D. visit

III. 阅读理解 (共20小题, 每小题2分, 共40分)

阅读下面四篇短文, 从每题后所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳答案。

A

Jack went to school to study history, but when he finished his first year, he didn't pass the exam and the teacher said to him, "You have to leave school."

When the boy's father heard the news, he was worried. He came to the school to see the teacher. He found the teacher in the office and asked the teacher to let Jack study in the school the next year.

"He is a good boy. He always does well in history," said Jack's father. "He will do better next year and pass the exam."

"No, no, that is not right!" answered the teacher. "Last month I asked him when did Napoleon(拿破仑) die. And he didn't know."

"Please sir, give him another chance," said Jack's father. "You know we don't have any newspapers in our house, so nobody in our family knew that Napoleon was ill."

- () 36. Jack _____ history.
 A. knew much about B. like to study
 C. worked hard at D. wasn't good at
- () 37. Jack's father was _____ when he heard the news.
 A. worried B. happy
 C. glad D. surprised
- () 38. Jack's father went to the teacher's office and asked the teacher to let his son _____ the next year.
 A. go on studying B. leave school

- C. work in the school D. teach in the school

- () 39. Who was strict in his work? _____
 A. Jack. B. Jack's father.
 C. Jack's teacher. D. Nobody.
- () 40. Jack's father _____.
 A. was good at history B. knew little history
 C. knew much history D. knew much English

B

A group of travelers were having dinner in a restaurant. While they were eating fish, they began to tell stories about finding valuable stones inside fish.

An old man, who had listened to their conversation quietly, said at last, "Now I'm going to tell you a true story of my own. When I was young, I worked in a large company in London. As is usual with other young people, I fell in love with a pretty girl. Soon we were engaged. Two months before our marriage, I was suddenly sent to Edinburgh on business. My stay was a bit longer than I had expected. At last my work was done and I left for home. Before I left Edinburgh, I bought a nice diamond ring for my sweetheart. On my way to London, I was looking through a newspaper. It was then that I learned of my sweetheart's getting married to another man. I was so sad that I threw the diamond ring into the water. A few days later, when I was eating fish, I bit on something very hard. What do you think it was?"

"The diamond ring," shouted his friends. "No," said the old man sadly. "it was a fish bone."

- () 41. The young man went to work in Edinburgh _____.
 A. for his sweetheart B. on his own
 C. for his boss D. for a diamond ring
- () 42. The young man bought a diamond ring _____.
 A. soon after he started working in Edinburgh
 B. when he got engaged to his sweetheart
 C. after his marriage
 D. when he was going to return
- () 43. Probably the young man got home _____.
 A. by train B. by ship C. by air D. on foot
- () 44. The man was very angry because _____.
 A. he threw away his diamond ring
 B. his sweetheart had married someone else
 C. he had been away longer than expected
 D. a hard stone gave him a terrible pain
- () 45. The other travelers expected the old man to _____.
 A. get back the diamond ring B. bit on a stone
 C. find a fish bone D. tell an interesting but unsure story.

C

TYPING

This course is for those who want to learn to type, as well as those who want to improve their typing. The course is not common. You are tested in the first class and begin practising at one of eight different skill levels. This allows you to learn at your own speed. Each program lasts 20 hours. Bring your own paper.

Course fee: \$ 125

Material fee: \$ 25

Two hours each evening for two weeks. New classes begin every two weeks.

Tel: 010-93375281

UNDERSTANDING COMPUTERS

This twelve-hour course is for people who do not know very much about computers, but who need to learn about them. You will learn what computers are, what they can and can't do and how to use them.

Course fee: \$ 75

Equipment fee: \$ 10

Aug. 4, 13, 17, 21, 25

Wed. & Sat. 9:00—11:30am

Tel: 010-87652182

STOP SMOKING

Do you want to stop smoking? Have you already tried to stop but failed? Now it is the time to stop smoking using the latest methods. You can stop smoking, and this twelve-hour course will help you do it.

Course fee: \$ 30

Mon. 2:00—5:00pm

Tel: 010-82453489

- () 46. The TYPING course will last for _____ every evening.
 A. two hours B. three hours
 C. four hours D. an hour
- () 47. Tom works every morning and evening, he can take part in _____.
 A. TYPING B. UNDERSTANDING COMPUTERS
 C. STOP SMOKING D. all the courses
- () 48. If you want to improve your typing, you will pay _____.
 A. \$85 B. \$150
 C. \$30 D. \$125
- () 49. If Alice wants to learn what computers are, she can call _____.
 A. 010-93375281 B. 010-82453489
 C. 010-87652182 D. all the phone numbers
- () 50. The three passages may be _____.

- A. letters
 C. advertisements

- B. news
 D. stories

D

It is said that there are about 40,000 different kinds of jobs in the world. Choosing the right one itself is a difficult job.

“Finding a job” is not the same as “choosing a job”. Many young people end up in a job which they are not suitable for. “Chance” may play a more important part than “decision”. Here are a few steps to help you think about jobs which you might enjoy doing after school or university.

First, it is important to realize what kind of person you are, which special qualities make you different from everyone else and what you are interested in. There is a difference between an interest and a skill. If you like art and enjoy looking at pictures, that is an interest. But if you can draw a horse that looks like a horse instead of a big dog, that is a skill.

Then, ask yourself this question: in the following three areas—skills with people, skills with information and skills with things—which are your best skills?

After examining your skills, the next step is research. To find out as many different kinds of jobs as possible, go to the library and read books, magazines and newspapers, and ask your friends about the work they do.

Finally, trust your own ideas and your own thinking! It is your own life, so find something that you enjoy doing.

- () 51. To choose the right job is _____.
 A. easy B. difficult
 C. impossible D. unimportant
- () 52. According to the passage, which is NOT true? _____.
 A. Finding a job is the same as choosing a job.
 B. Choosing is more important than decision
 C. It is important to realize what you are interested in.
 D. Trust yourself is very important
- () 53. If you can draw a cat that looks like a cat, that is _____.
 A. an interest B. a job
 C. a skill D. an art
- () 54. How many steps in the passage can help you find a good job?
 A. One B. Two
 C. Three D. Four
- () 55. The main idea of the passage is that _____.
 A. there are many kinds of jobs in the world
 B. how to choose a suitable job
 C. trusting yourself is very important
 D. it is not easy to find a good job

第II卷（共35分）

IV. 单词拼写（共10小题，每小题0.5分，共5分）

根据下列句子所给汉语注释，在所给的横线上写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。（每空只填一词）

56. Don't _____（浪费）your money on silly things.
57. This bus can carry 60 _____（乘客）.
58. Failure is the mother of _____（成功）.
59. You'd better put on your _____（雨衣）. It's raining outside.
60. Pay _____（注意）to what the teacher is saying.
61. She ate little in order to lose _____（体重）.
62. Do you feel _____（舒服的）when the plane is taking off?
63. I sometimes _____（下载）mp3 music form the Internet.
64. I think *www. crazyenglish.com* is a good _____（网站）to learn English.
65. We should take good care of those _____（顾客）, or we will lose them.

V. 短文改错（共10小题，每小题1分，共10分）

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行做出判断:
如无错误，在该行右边的横线上画一个（√）；如有错误（每行只有一个错误）则按下列情况改正:
如此行多一个词，把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉，在该行右边横线上写出该词，并也用斜线把该词划掉。
如此行缺一个词，在缺词处加一个漏字符（^），并在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。
如此行错一个词，在错词下划一横线，在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

- I live in the country and my father was a farmer.66. _____
- He is now forty-five year old. Because of years of67. _____
- hard work, he looks old than his age. When I was68. _____
- young, he is used to tell me the importance of study.69. _____
- Father knows little about English and other subjects,70. _____
- but he usually gives me some advices on how71. _____
- to learn my lessons good. He is not only kind to me72. _____
- but also very strict in me. With his help, I've made73. _____
- great progress. I'll never forget that he taught me.74. _____
- I think my father is best father in the world.75. _____

VI. 书面表达（20分）

根据提示和要求完成下面短文。
假如你（ Li Lei ）在去年夏令营认识的一个朋友 Jim 从英国给你寄来一件礼物——一件红色的衬衫，并附有一封信。在信中他向你问好，他想知道你近来在忙些什么。请你给他写一封回信（100 个词左右）表示感谢。回信要包括以下内容：
①向 Jim 问好并对他表示感谢。
②礼物是你最喜欢的颜色，尺寸很合适，你非常喜欢。

③告诉 Jim 你近来很好，上周刚过完生日，生日聚会很热闹。询问 Jim 的近况，并表示希望他能来中国。

注意：①信的格式已经给出。②信中不得使用真实的人名、地名。

Dear Jim,
How are you?

Your friend,
Li Lei

普通高校对口招收中等职业学校毕业生考试冲刺试卷（十）

满分100分；试题分第I卷（客观题）和第II卷（主观题）两部分。

第I卷（共65分）

I. 单项选择（共 20 小题，每小题 0.5 分，共 10 分）

(A) 从每小题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，找出画线部分与所给单词的画线部分读音相同的选项。

- () 1. obey A. doctor B. do C. occur D. phone
() 2. rushed A. played B. asked C. waited D. handed
() 3. pay A. Sunday B. said C. yesterday D. train
() 4. shows A. listens B. successful C. society D. jumps
() 5. doubt A. debt B. exhibition C. public D. bank

(B) 从每小题的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可以填入句中空白处的最佳答案。

- () 6. He was paid last week, but he can't remember the exact _____ of the money.
A. number B. amount C. quality D. percent
() 7. Is this the bread _____ you bought yesterday?
A. which B. what C. it D. one
() 8. It is true _____ they said.
A. that B. which C. what D. whether
() 9. His father will come back to Xi'an from Singapore _____ a few days.
A. after B. for C. during D. in
() 10. You'll fail in tomorrow's examinations again _____ you work carefully.
A. when B. if C. since D. unless
() 11. — Must we come to school tomorrow?
— No, you _____. It is Sunday tomorrow.
A. mustn't B. can't C. needn't D. shouldn't
() 12. We found _____ important and useful to read English loudly in the morning.
A. it B. that C. this D. the one
() 13. Zhao Long was looking for a seat. Fortunately, his classmate _____ and left.
A. took up B. stayed up C. gave up D. got up
() 14. _____ the text carefully and you _____ it very well.
A. To read; understand B. Read; will understand
C. Reading; have understood D. Reads; are understood
() 15. He knew she was watching him _____ over there.

- A. close B. closed C. closely D. closing
() 16. I am very sorry that I can't go out for a break with you because I'll have a worker _____.
A. written B. to write about C. writing D. write
() 17. _____ from the top of the Hoopo Hill, the city looks pretty wonderful.
A. Seen B. See C. Seeing D. To see
() 18. The leader suggested that the broken road _____ within a month.
A. repaired B. will be repaired C. was repaired D. be repaired
() 19. The lazy waitress was playing with her mobile phone while the rest _____ at work.
A. were B. was C. is D. are
() 20. —What about going out for a walk now?
— _____. Let's go.
A. That is right B. That's a good idea
C. It doesn't matter D. It's my pleasure

II. 完型填空（共15小题，每小题1分，共15分）

在下列两篇短文中，共有15个空白,每个空白处有4个可供填入的选项。找出最佳选项，并在答题卡的对应字母上涂黑。

Mrs. Black was having a lot of 21 with her skin, so she went to see her doctor about it. He could not find 22 wrong with her, however, so he sent her to the local hospital for some tests. The hospital, of course, sent the results of the tests directly to Mrs. Black's doctor, and the next morning he 23 to give her a list of the things that he thought she should not 24, as many of them might be the cause of her skin trouble.

Mrs. Black 25 wrote all the things down on a piece of paper, which she then 26 beside the telephone, 27 it was time for her to go to a lady's meeting.

When she got back two hours 28, she found her husband waiting for her. He had a basket full of packages(包裹) 29 him, and when he saw her, he said, "Hello, dear, I have done all your shopping 30 you."

"Done all my shopping?" she asked in 31, "but how did you know 32 I wanted?"

"Well, when I got home, I found your shopping 33 beside the telephone," answered the husband, "So I went to the shops and bought everything you 34 written down."

Of course Mrs. Black had to tell him that he had bought all the things the doctor did not 35 her to eat.

- () 21. A. accident B. difficulty C. failure D. trouble
() 22. A. anything B. everything C. nothing D. something
() 23. A. asked B. telephoned C. told D. wanted
() 24. A. eat B. buy C. see D. touch
() 25. A. beautifully B. carefully C. hardly D. wonderfully
() 26. A. left B. saw C. took D. went
() 27. A. after B. for C. although D. while
() 28. A. ago B. earlier C. late D. later
() 29. A. beside B. besides C. inside D. outside

- () 30. A. as B. because of C. for D. to
 () 31. A. agreement B. anger C. surprise D. tears
 () 32. A. that B. what C. which D. whom
 () 33. A. bag B. basket C. list D. tray(托盘)
 () 34. A. are B. had C. have D. were
 () 35. A. let B. say C. think D. want

III. 阅读理解 (共20小题, 每小题2分, 共40分)

根据下列短文内容回答问题。在每题下面的4个选项中选出正确选项, 并在答题卡的对应字母上涂黑。

Passage A

Many children act in TV shows. They work several hours every day, so they can't go to a regular school. How do they get an education?

In Hollywood, where many TV shows are made, about forty teachers give lessons to the children in the shows. They teach wherever their pupils are working.

The teacher's job is very important. She is responsible for making sure that the children work only the permitted hours each week.

She is also responsible for making sure that the children learn the required subjects. She makes sure, too, that the children get enough rest and pay, along with their education.

Child actors are required to attend classes twenty hours each week. California law says that they must be taught from September to the middle of June. If they do not get good marks in school, they are not permitted to continue working in TV shows.

TV children are usually good pupils, and most of their teachers like this special kind of work. Their classes are held in many interesting places. Sometimes the "classroom" is a Mississippi river boat. Sometimes it is the inside of a spaceship. Often the pupils become famous stars.

- () 36. TV children have classes _____.
 A. at a regular school B. wherever they are working
 C. wherever the teacher likes D. at the school in Hollywood
- () 37. What else does the teacher do besides teaching? _____.
 A. Making sure that the children don't overwork
 B. Acting in some important school
 C. Making sure that the children have enough rest and play
 D. Both A and C
- () 38. How many hours of classes do TV children attend each week? _____.
 A. Thirty B. Forty C. Twenty D. Ten
- () 39. If they fail in the required subjects, TV children _____.
 A. are allowed to study for another year
 B. must go to a good school
 C. must be taught from September to the middle of June
 D. are not allowed to work in TV shows any longer

- () 40. What is this talk mainly about? _____.
 A. The education of TV children B. Child actors in TV
 C. How good pupils become TV children D. A special kind of school in TV

Passage B

We have no idea about when men first began to use salt. We do know that it has been used in many different ways throughout the history.

For example, it is recorded in many history books that people who lived over three thousand years ago ate salted fish. Thousands of years ago in Egypt, salt was used to preserve the dead. In some periods of history, a person who stole salt was thought to have broken the law. Take the eighteenth century for example, if a person was caught stealing salt, he would be thrown into prison. History also records that only in England about ten thousand people were put into prison during that century for stealing salt! About one hundred and fifty years before, in the year 1553, if a man took more than his share of salt, he would be thought to have broken the law and would be seriously punished. The offender's(违法者) ear was cut off. Salt was an important item on the dinner table of a king. It was always placed in front of the king when he sat down to eat. Important guests at the king's table were seated near the salt. Less important guests were given seats farther away from it.

- () 41. Thousands of years ago in Egypt salt was used to _____.
 A. punish people who had broken the law B. keep fish alive
 C. keep dead bodies from decay(腐烂) D. make chemicals
- () 42. During the 18th century about 10 thousand people were thrown into prison in England because _____.
 A. they had been caught stealing salt
 B. they had sold salted fish
 C. they had taken salt from the king's table
 D. they had used salt to preserve deaths
- () 43. In the sixteenth century, if a man took more than his share of salt, he would _____.
 A. lose all his salt B. be thrown into prison
 C. did D. lose an ear
- () 44. When a king had his dinner, salt was placed _____.
 A. in front of the important guests B. far away from him
 C. nearer to the less important guests D. in front of him
- () 45. The best title of this passage is _____.
 A. Nobody Knows When Salt Began to Be Used
 B. The Uses and Importance of Salt in History
 C. Thousands of People Were Punished Because of Salt
 D. Salt Was Important in History

Passage C

Sometimes, people are clear about what kind of food is healthy, and what kind of food may do harm

to our health. The USDA has prepared a food guide to help people learn about which kind of food is the healthiest to eat. The food guide describes six main food groups: meat (like fish and chicken), dairy (like milk and cheese), grains (like bread and rice), fruit and vegetables. The last group is fats and sweets. The USDA also suggests how much of each food group is healthy to eat daily. Though this guide was prepared by the US government, it is very useful for people all over the world.

As a result of years of study, we know that too much animal fat is bad for our health. For example, Americans eat a lot of meat and only small amount of grains, fruit and vegetables. Because of the way they eat, they have a high rate of cancer and heart disease. In Japan, people eat large amounts of grains and very little meat. The Japanese also have a very low rate of cancer and heart disease. The Japanese live longer than anyone else in the world. However, when Japanese people move to the US, the rate of heart disease and cancer goes up as their eating habit changes. And as hamburgers, ice creams and other high-fat foods become popular in Japan, the rate of heart disease and cancer is going up there as well. People are also eating more meat and dairy food in other countries, in which the disease rate is going up along with the change of the way people eat. Doctors everywhere suggest people eat more grains, fruit and vegetables and less meat and dairy food.

Eating healthily is important for children as well as their parents. When parents have poor eating habits, their children usually do, too. After all, children eat the same way as their parents do. When parents eat healthy food, the children will learn to enjoy it, too. Then they will develop good eating habits. Doctors suggest parents give their children healthier food such as fruit, vegetables and juice.

Everyone wants to live a long, healthy life. We know that the food we eat affects us in different ways. For example, doctors believe that fruit and vegetables can really protect people from many diseases. On the other hand, animal fat can cause diseases. We can change our eating habits now and enjoy many years of healthy living.

- () 46. What is the USDA in the passage? _____
 A. A group of doctors in the US. B. An office of the US government.
 C. A report on diseases in the US. D. An order given by the US president.
- () 47. The second paragraph mainly tells us that _____.
 A. Japanese are always healthier than Americans
 B. living in the US is not good for people's health
 C. if you eat too much fat you will have cancer
 D. the way we eat may cause some health problems
- () 48. Which of the following is true according to the passage? _____
 A. More and more people have good eating habits now.
 B. Parents' eating habits are important to their children.
 C. Good eating habits develop only when you are young.
 D. The more fruit and vegetables we eat, the longer we will live.
- () 49. The greatest help the passage gives us is _____.
 A. to introduce a food guide to the world
 B. to provide us with knowledge of six food groups
 C. to suggest a way of eating for a healthy life
 D. to find the main cause of some serious diseases

- () 50. All of food is _____ to our health.
 A. good B. harmful
 C. neither good nor harmful D. not good

Passage D

Happiness is for everyone. You don't need to care about those people who have beautiful houses with large gardens and swimming pools or those who have nice cars and a lot of money and so on. Why? Because those who have big houses may often feel lonely and those who have cars may want to walk on the country roads at their free time.

In fact, happiness is always around you if you put your heart into it. When you are in trouble at school, your friends will help you; when you study hard at your lessons, your parents are always taking good care of your life and your health; when you get success, your friends will say congratulations to you. When you do something wrong, people around you will help you to correct it. And when you do something good to others, you will feel happy, too. All these are your happiness. If you notice them, you can see that happiness is always around you.

Happiness is not the same as money. It is a feeling of your heart. When you are poor, you can also say you are very happy, because you have something else that can't be bought with money. When you meet with difficulties, you can say loudly you are very happy, because you have more chances to challenge yourself. So you can't always say you are poor and have bad luck. As the saying goes, life is like a revolving(旋转) door. When it closes, it also opens. If you take every chance you get, you can be a happy and lucky person.

- () 51. Happiness is for _____.
 A. those who have large and beautiful houses
 B. those who have cars
 C. those who have a lot of money
 D. all people
- () 52. When you do something wrong, _____.
 A. you may correct it
 B. you'll have no chance to challenge yourself
 C. anybody will laugh at you
 D. you will be happy
- () 53. Which is TRUE according to the passage? _____
 A. When you get success, your friends will be very proud of you.
 B. You can get help from others when you make mistakes.
 C. You can still be a happy person even if you have little money.
 D. All the above.
- () 54. Why do we say "Happiness is not the same as money"? Because _____.
 A. money always brings happiness
 B. money doesn't always bring happiness
 C. everything can be bought with money
 D. only rich people have happiness

普通高校对口招收中等职业学校毕业生考试参考答案及解析

冲刺试卷（一）

I. 语音、词汇和语法知识

1~5ADBCA 6~10CCADC 11~15BADBC 16~20BABDC

II. 完形填空

21~25ABDBA 26~30CADDDB 31~35BBCBD

III. 阅读理解

36~40DCCBD 41~45BCABB 46~50CBCDA 51~55DCBDC

IV. 单词拼写

56. consists 57. realized 58. crime 59. style 60. causes
61. memorize 62. arise 63. widely 64. various 65. invites

V. 短文改错

66. has改为have 71. They改为It 67. like之后加to 72. ✓
68. interested改为interesting 73. gives改为give 69. 去掉been
74. for之后加a 70. watch改为watching 75. healthy改为health

VI. 写作

【参考范文】

The Changes in Our School

I'm a student a in middle school. I want to tell you that there have been great changes in our school recently. The buildings in our school are not only much more but also more beautiful now than before. There are a big garden, a large square and a large playground. Many trees grasses and flowers are there. We can often sit there and relax ourselves, talking or chatting.

The playground is much larger and more beautiful than before. A large number of teachers and schoolmates usually take part in different activities there after school, such as running, playing basketball and playing badminton.

At present, the conditions in our school are better. We are more polite to our teachers and others and more active and we like to study very much. My schoolmates and I are pretty pleasant to live and study here. In a word, our school has changed in many ways.

冲刺试卷（二）

I. 单项选择

1~5ADADB 6~10BCDCB 11~15DADCA 16~20CCBAB

II. 完形填空

21~25ABDCB 26~30CADAA 31~35CCABA

III. 阅读理解

36~40CBABD 41~45BDADC 46~50ABCB D 51~55CDBAA

IV. 单词拼写

56. library 57. lively 58. diary 59. century 60. apply
61. loss 62. wonder 63. windy 64. divide 65. abroad

V. 短文改错

66. years→year 67. ✓ 68. accrossed→crossed 69. to后加be 70. fine→fined
71. but→so 72. the前加to 73. boy后加who/that 74. 去掉to 75. said后加the

VI. 书面表达

【参考范文】

One possible version:

Today many students are interested in going online. But it has advantages and disadvantages. The advantages are: getting a lot of information quickly, a useful learning tool and making friends. The disadvantages are: playing games and chatting can waste time and money, it isn't good for our study. You can be cheated when you go online.

I think going online is good for me. I plan to go online for an hour every day. If you make a plan, you can find it is very useful. We use it to open to expand the field of vision, we study knowledge, but must certainly grasp the direction.

冲刺试卷（三）

I. 单项选择

1~5CCABD

II. 完形填空

6~10ABDBD 11~15ADBAD 16~20CBCAA

III. 阅读理解

21~25 BCAAD 26~30 CABDD 31~35ABACD

IV. 单词拼写

36~40 CDBAC 41~45 CADD A 46~50CBADD 51~55 CDDBB

IV. 单词拼写

56. handsome 57. favo(u)rite 58. Christmas 59. impossible
60. friendship 61. interest 62. wonder 63. convenient
64. habit 65. invite

V. 短文改错

66. 正确。
67. your改为you。考查代词。此处动词send接双宾语，应使用宾格形式，构成短语send sb. sth。
68. thank改为thanks。考查名词单复数。“表达感谢”应为：express one's thanks。
69. 将telling改为tell。考查短语want to do。
70. by改为for。考查介词。Thank sb. for...为固定短语“因……而感谢”。
71. teach改为teaching。考查非谓语动词。此处是but连接的用于介词之后的并列动名词形式。
72. do改为done。考查动词时态。属于现在完成时，故用过去分词。
73. may后加not。考查句意。句意为：妈妈，虽然我可能没有经常说，但我确实很爱你。
74. Whenever改为Wherever。考查连词。根据句意：无论我在哪里，我总是爱你的。
75. happy改为happiness。much后加不可数名词happiness，在此happiness和heath并列。

VI. 书面表达

【参考范文】

Good morning, dear friends. Welcome to our school. Now please allow me to introduce you to some of our school rules here. As high school students, firstly, we are expected to be neatly dressed when at school. Secondly, it must be made clear that we should never be late for class or leave school before it is over. The school is a place for us to live and study in, so we must keep it clean. Lastly, when you are walking on the road, please remember to keep to the right, and, if you want to go to school by bike, you must have a bicycle-permit.

Thanks.

冲刺试卷（四）

I. 单项填空

1~5 DCBAA 6~10 AAADC 11~15 CBBCD 16~20 CBBCC

II. 完形填空

21~25 ABBCC 26~30 BDADC 31~35 ABBAB

III. 阅读理解

36~40DCDAB 41~45 BDBAB 46~50 BADDC 51~55 DACCD

IV. 单词拼写

56. hospital 57. difficult 58. villagers 59. pass 60. careful
61. Wednesday 62. cloudy 63. healthy 64. bring 65. friendship

V. 短文改错

66. a→an 67. they→we 68. home前加at 69. informations→information 70. ✓
71. Beside→Besides 72. 去掉the 73. help→helps 74. 第一个make→have 75. more→much

VI. 书面表达

【参考范文】

Dear David,
I've learned it from the Internet that you want to make a Chinese friend so as to learn the Chinese language and culture. I'm glad that you show such great interest in China and I would like to be your friend.
I will try my best to write to you as often as possible to introduce you the Chinese culture. When you have an opportunity to come to China, I'll teach you how to speak Chinese and show you around some famous historical places of interest. Anyway, I am going to help you as much as I can. How do you think?
I'm looking forward to your reply .

Yours sincerely,
Li Hua

冲刺试卷（五）

I. 单项填空

1~5 ABDDD 6~10 BAABB 11~15 CBAAD 16~20 CCDCB

II. 完形填空

21~25 ACBCA 26~30 DDCCB 31~35 DAABA

III. 阅读理解

36~40 BCBCA 41~45 BDDAD 46~50 BCCDB 51~55 DBBCA

IV. 单词拼写

56. carelessness 57. prefer 58. pollution 59. success 60. medicine
61. impossible 62. engineer 63. reached 64. vocational 65. percent

V. 短文改错

66. fished→fish 67. hour→hours 68. instead∧of 69. luck→lucky
70. everything→anything 71. ✓ 72. empty 前加an 73. for→of
74. real→really 75. do→doing

VI. 书面表达

【参考范文】

Wednesday, April 16th, 2014 Fine/Sunny
When I got home this afternoon, I found my mother was lying in bed sick and my father was away on

business. What should I do then?

Since Mother was ill, I should take care of her. I first sent her to hospital and bought some medicine for her. When we got home, I began to cook dinner and wash clothes. How tired! I was praised by my parents later for this. How happy!

I think I have grown up now and I should help do something for my family.

冲刺试卷（六）

I. 单项填空

1~5 ADBDC 6~10 DACBC 11~15 BCCAA 16~20 DBAAC

II. 完形填空

21~25 CBDAB 26~30 ADCBD 31~35 ACADB

III. 阅读理解

36~40 ACCBD 41~45 CCDCB 46~50 DABCD 51~55 DCCBB

IV. 单词拼写

56. habit 57. forget 58. January 59. encouraged 60. swimming
61. possible 62. allowed 63. preferred 64. shared 65. easier

V. 短文改错

66. interested→interesting 67. questions→problems 68. about→with / to
69. they→we 70. what→how 71. and →or 72. many→much 73. ✓
74. ask后加for 75. 去掉later

VI. 书面表达

（略）

冲刺试卷（七）

普通高校对口招收中等职业学校毕业考试模拟试题答案及解析

I. 单项填空

- 【答案】C。【解析】考查辅音字母组合gh的发音，题干laugh中字母组合gh发辅音/f/，选项中daughter, neighbour和though三个单词中的字母组合gh均不发音，选项enough中gh发辅音/f/ 和题干一致。
- 【答案】D。【解析】题中单词pillow画线字母组合ow发音为/əu/，选项D中画线字母组合发音与之相同。而选项A, B中画线字母组合发音均为/au/, D项中画线字母组合发音为/ɔ/。
- 【答案】A。【解析】题中单词reach画线字母组合ea发音为/i:/，选项A中画线字母组合发音与之相同。而选项B中画线字母组合发音为/iə/, C、D项中画线字母组合发音均为/e/。
- 【答案】C。【解析】tapes与C项cakes均为/s/, A项potatoes为/z/, B项speeches与D项bridges均为/iz/。
- 【答案】A。【解析】考查元音字母e的发音多样性, 题干complete中画线字母e发长元音/i:/, 选项elect中画线字母e发短音/ɪ/； student中画线字母e发短元音/ə/; respected中画线字母e发短音/e/; scene中画线字母e发长元音/i:/与题干一致。
- 【答案】A。【解析】此题容易误选B。 weather是不可数名词，前面不能有不定冠词。英语中经常考查的不可数名词有work, news, advice, information等。
- 【答案】B。【解析】大多数学生容易做错此题。记住an用在元音音素前而不是元音字母

前，记住了这一点就知道了an umbrella 和a useful umbrella。在最后一句中advice是不可数名词，前面不能接不定冠词。

8. 【答案】A。【解析】根据two books排除选项C, D。从谓语动词单数is 排除B。
9. 【答案】D。【解析】考查日常交际用语。It couldn't be better意为“没有比这更好的了”。
10. 【答案】C。【解析】具体某天用介词on。
11. 【答案】B。【解析】此题考查主谓一致。句子中主语含有except, with, as well as, but 等词时，谓语动词不受后面影响，与前面主语保持一致。He是单数，谓语动词用单数。
12. 【答案】B。【解析】此题学生会误选D。但后面有个副词短语a little, 故选择B, 意为：把收音机调小一点，父亲在睡觉。如果去掉a little则选择D。
13. 【答案】A。【解析】动词辨析。主语是物用cost, pay, spend的主语是人。take的形式主语是it。
14. 【答案】B。【解析】第一句是宾语从句根据语境用一般将来时，第二句是时间状语从句，由于主句是一般将来时，那么从句要用一般现在时来代替。
15. 【答案】C。【解析】if和whether都可以用来引导宾语从句，表示“是否”之意。但当后面有or not时只能用whether。
16. 【答案】B。【解析】I think引导的宾语从句其反意疑问句应该对后面的从句进行反问，本题从句实际上是否定句，只不过否定转移到前面的主句去了。故选择B。
17. 【答案】B。【解析】 本题考查population人口大小的固定用法，即由larger修饰。根据连词than 不难选出B答案。
18. 【答案】D。【解析】by the way顺便说；on the way在路上；out of the way不挡道；in the way挡道，妨碍。根据句意：因为有块石头挡道，所以我不能通过门。
19. 【答案】D。【解析】此题考查定语从句的用法，先行词是the book，所以关系代词用that或which，并在定语从句中作宾语，故可以省略，talk about意思是谈论某物，talk to的宾语是人而不是物，故排除A、C, B项it重复。
20. 【答案】C。【解析】此题考查过去分词作定语，对what进行回答，是个省略句，完整句中应该是：Some photos taken by the children of Yushu, Qinghai are on show in the museum.

II. 完形填空

【主旨大意】本文通过讲述一只蝴蝶遇到困难时少挣扎了一点，依靠小男孩的帮助从茧里出来的故事。告诉我们一个道理：当我们遇到问题或困难时，多挣扎一下，就能起飞。

21. 【答案】A。【解析】根据上下文意思，句意：那小男孩发现茧子上有一个小洞。以及第一段的最后一行“through that little hole”。
22. 【答案】D。【解析】代词的用法。句意：让它的身体通过那个小洞。在这里要修饰“body”，用形容词性物主代词。
23. 【答案】A。【解析】句意：它停止了，因此小男孩决定帮助它。根据后一句：他拿出剪刀剪开洞。
24. 【答案】D。【解析】句意：小男孩决定帮助它，他认为蝴蝶会感激他。
25. 【答案】B。【解析】因为一开始那洞太小，蝴蝶才半天没爬出来，所以小男孩用剪刀把洞剪大。
26. 【答案】C。【解析】句意：蝴蝶出来了，它看起来有点不同。“It had a weak body and small, thin...”都是用眼睛看出来的。

27. 【答案】A。【解析】根据后一句“a weak body and thin wings”，前后照应。
28. 【答案】C。【解析】句意：虽然小男孩不理解为何会这样，但他还是用好心行动。
29. 【答案】B。【解析】work of中“of”是介词，介词后加动名词。故选B。
30. 【答案】A。【解析】根据上下文意思：努力地离开茧子让蝴蝶身体的液体进入他的翅膀。它帮助蝴蝶准备飞行。be ready to “准备”。
31. 【答案】D。【解析】句意：有的时候奋斗和挣扎是我们生活中必须的。some time表示“一些时间”或“一段时间”，可以用作名词或副词短语。sometimes用作副词，表示“有的时候”，可以把它放在句首，句尾或句中。
32. 【答案】C。【解析】根据句意：我们将不能有原本应有的强大，我们将永远不会飞。上下文：如果我们挣扎了，我们就会有原本的能力，没有挣扎，反倒落后了。
33. 【答案】D。【解析】句意：疼痛和苦难是所有窗户的钥匙，有时，甚至代表着成长。没有它，生活没有路。repeat “重复”， recommend “介绍，推荐”， require “要求”，represent “象征，代表”。
34. 【答案】B。【解析】根据下一行“problem or difficulty”。
35. 【答案】D。【解析】句意：下次你面对一个难题或困难时，记得那只蝴蝶。符合意思。

III. 阅读理解

Passage 1

36. 【答案】B。【解析】根据题意，这三个人在火车站等火车，当然是在候车室。
37. 【答案】A。【解析】答案就在“The other two men thought about this for a while, then Carl spoke.”这句话中。
38. 【答案】B。【解析】短文第二句即是本题的答案。
39. 【答案】D。【解析】由Allan说的话，可推测出D为最佳答案。
40. 【答案】C。【解析】“With these words, he turned to the other man, saying, ‘And what about you?’”这句话以及后边的回答是解答本题的关键之所在。

Passage 2

- 【答案】D。【解析】本题需综合考虑下文所回忆的那局输掉的棋方找到答案。
- 【答案】C。【解析】由作者在“I wasn't too happy. A player likes the opponent to play as well as he does.”一句中所流露出的感情以及“But it was holiday time and I agreed to play.”等句子的暗示可判断作者根本没有把这个小孩子放在眼中。
43. 【答案】D。【解析】那小男孩即便是在“a quick move, then tennis, back to the board, then back to his sister.”这种情况下还是赢得了这局棋。这说明他的水平是明显高于对方的。
44. 【答案】A。【解析】本题难度稍大，但根据作者所表达的情感及“I had a chance to use his game today, and it won this cup for me.”一句可知A是最佳答案。
45. 【答案】B。【解析】由“I was beaten. ... He was the winner — in twenty-eight minutes.”等句子，可明显看出B是错误的。

Passage 3

46. 【答案】A。【解析】从第1段的句子The Chinese Yellow Sea Wetlands are among them. They are in Yancheng, Jiangsu Province. 用地理知识可知，江苏省是在中国的东部，故选A。
47. 【答案】B。【解析】由第2段的句子The temperature in the wetland is usually neither too high nor too low. There is a lot of rain and sunshine, too. 可知，湿地的气温不高也不低，雨量充沛，阳光充足，这样的天气不是很pleasant吗？

48. 【答案】C. 【解析】文章最后一句告诉我们在每年的February 2nd, 有许多的关于湿地的活动举行, 所以这一天就是世界湿地日。

49. 【答案】D. 【解析】短文的第1段讲述了They are home for many different kinds of birds and animals. (湿地是许多野生动物的家园); 第2段又讲述了湿地Offering food and home for some special kinds of animals 以及Wetlands are important because they also prevent flood. 所以答案为D.

50. 【答案】B. 【解析】根据第4题我们就可知道本文列举了湿地的重要性, 所以B选项最佳。

Passage 4

51. 【答案】A. 【解析】因为在第4段有这样一句If a person cannot find a chair to sit on, he drops out.那么肯定是椅子比人数少1, 这样才会有人没得坐, 故选A。

52. 【答案】D. 【解析】在第1段中提到了A、B、C三种可以播放音乐的器具, 而D项没有, 因为一般来说电话是不能播放音乐的, 所以选D。

53. 【答案】D. 【解析】第2段的Put the chairs in a row就是“把椅子排成一排”这意。故选D。

54. 【答案】C. 【解析】由第3段中的句子When the music starts, the players walk round the chairs. 可知答案为C。

55. 【答案】B. 【解析】本题可用排除法, 由第1段第2句It is easy to play 可知道A项正确; 由最后一句The one who sits on the chair when the music stops is the winner.可知C项是正确的; 由第4段的句子The person playing music cannot see the people in the game可知D项也是正确的。故答案选B。

IV. 单词拼写

56. 【答案】published. 【解析】根据句意可知此处应该用被动形式。

57. 【答案】December 【解析】注意月份第一个字母大写。

58. 【答案】brave。

59. 【答案】shares. 【解析】根据题意本句是一般现在时态, 此处应用动词单数第三人称。

60. 【答案】third 【解析】此处应用序数词。

61. 【答案】confidently. 【解析】此处应填副词形式, 修饰前面的谓语动词walked, 作状语。

62. 【答案】afford. 【解析】从句子结构可知此处应填动词原形。be able to do sth.有能力干某事。

63. 【答案】artists. 【解析】此处应填名词形式作动词allow的宾语, 又因后面的物主代词their可知应用名词的复数形式。

64. 【答案】promised. 【解析】由宾语从句中的would可知此处应用动词的一般过去时。

65. 【答案】collecting. 【解析】考查动词的形式, 由短语look forward to doing sth, 可知此处应填动词的ing形式。

V. 短文改错

66. was 改为 is. 根据上下文的时态可知。

67. 第一个year改为years. 因它受 forty-five 的修饰。

68. old 改为 older. 因其后有表示比较的 than。

69. 去掉is. 比较: used to do sth过去常常干某事, be used to do sth被用来做某事, be used to doing sth习惯于干某事。

70. 此行无错。

71. advices 改为 advice. advice 为不可数名词。

72. good 改为 well. 修饰动词要用副词, 不用形容词。

73. in 改为 with. be strict in后接某事, be strict with后接某人。

74. 去掉to. 因助动词will后要接动词原形, 不能接不定式。

75. best 前加 the. 形容词最高级前通常要加定冠词。

VI. 书面表达

【参考范文】

Shopping Online

Today, people are busy with their work and study and have little time to go shopping. So shopping online has become an important part in their lives. It is convenient and we can save much time. Besides, with all the traffic problems in cities, going shopping is not an easy thing. Just sit at a computer, click and choose, you can find all kinds of different things online. You can also compare with the prices. So you can buy something you like but not expensive.

However, shopping online can bring you some trouble. Sometimes, you will find that the things you get are different from those you can see online. And, the quality of the things are not so good. Even, you will be cheated by others.

So we should be careful to shop online.

冲刺试卷（八）

I. 单项填空

1~5 BABDC 6~10 BBCDC 11~15BCBBC 16~20CCBCA

II. 完形填空

21~25ADCBC 26~30 DBABC 31~35 BAADB

III. 阅读理解

36~40 ABDAC 41~45 CBDDDB 46~50 CCDAC 51~55 CBADB

IV. 单词拼写

56. noise 57. mistakes 58. waste 59. garden 60. shopping 61. first
62. cloudy 63 seasons 64. pleasure 65. Wednesday

V. 短文改错

66. have—had 67. √ 68. the—a 69. and—but 70. 去掉to/shopping 改为shop
71. lots 后加of 72. surprised—surprise 73. excited—exciting 74. 去掉第二个so
75. long—longer

VI. 书面表达

Water is very important to us. All living things can't live without it. But some people don't really care about this. They waste a lot of water, pour dirty water and throw rubbish into rivers and lakes. As a result, many rivers and lakes are seriously polluted and there is less and less water for us to drink. So we must do something to protect the water resource. We should stop the pollution and find ways to reuse water. If everyone can do so, we are sure to save a lot of water.

冲刺试卷（九）

I. 单项填空

1~5 BDCDC 6~10 ADBCA 11~15 DBDBA 16~20 AABDD

II. 完形填空

21~25 AABDC 26~30 DBBCD 31~35 BCDBA

III. 阅读理解

36~40 DAACB 41~45 CDBBA 46~50 ACBCC 51~55 BACDB

IV. 单词拼写

56. waste 57. passengers 58. success 59. raincoat 60. attention
61. weight 62. comfortable 63. download 64. website 65. customers

V. 短文改错

66. was→is 67. year→years 68. old→older 69.去掉 is 70. ✓ 71. advices→advice
72. good→well 73. in→with 74. that→what 75. best前加the

VI. 书面表达

Dear Jim,

How are you? Many thanks for the shirt! I’m very happy to hear from you again.

I love the shirt very much, Jim. And red is my favourite colour! You remembered! It’s just my size.

Every time I wear it, I will think of you.

I’m fine here in China. Last week, I had a birthday party. Many of my classmates came and my mother made us a lot of good food. We really had a wonderful time together. How are you doing in England, Jim? I miss you very much. I always miss the days we were together last summer. I hope you can come to China some day.

Please write back soon.

Your friend,
Li Lei

冲刺试卷（十）

- 1. 【答案】C。字母o在非重读音节中发【ə】音。
- 2. B。ed在清辅音之后一般发【t】音，但是在字母t或d之后发【id】音，在浊辅音或元音之后发【d】音。
- 3. D。字母组合ay、ai在重读音节在一般发【ei】音。
- 4. A。字母s在元音或浊辅音之后发【z】音。
- 5. A。debt和doubt两个词中的辅音字母b不发音。
- 6. B。根据题干的逻辑和句意，空白处用amount最合适。
- 7. A。空白之后为定语从句，这里缺少表事物的关系词which或that。
- 8. C。空白和之后部分为主语从句，主语从句中缺少从属连词what,它作为said的内容。
- 9. D。本句谓语动词时态为一般将来时，因此需要一个表将来时间的时间状语，意思为“几天之后或过几天”。
- 10. D。根据前后主从复合句的逻辑，空白处要用unless来引导一个条件状语从句，意思为“如果不”。
- 11. C。根据对话，空白处意思为“不必”，因此只能用needn’t。要注意mustn’t没有“不必”的意思，它表示“禁止”，意思为“千万别”或“绝不要”。
- 12. A。空白处为形式宾语，it代替了真正的宾语“to read English loudly in the morning”。

- 13. D。根据前后句子的意思，空白处为“起身“的意思，因此用“got up”最合适。
- 14. B。这个句子是个特殊句型“Do sth. And …will (can) do sth.”。它的意思为“如果……，……就会（可能）……”。
- 15. C。空白处意思为“仔细地”或“认真地”。
- 16. B。空白处为不定式短语作定语，表示要做的事情；另外，此处意思为“有一位工人的情况要写一下“，所以，write 之后要加介词about，即：write about sb.= write some information about sb.。
- 17. A。此处为过去分词短语作状语，它与主语the city的逻辑关系是被动关系。
- 18. D。此句是一个由suggest引导的宾语从句的主从复合句，因此这个宾语从句的谓语要用should+ be + PP结构的被动虚拟语气形式来表示，这一结构中的should可以省略。
- 19. A。根据while连接的两个并列句的对比逻辑关系，前后两个句子均指过去的情况，the rest指的是“其他的服务员”，因此要选A。
- 20. B。本题是考查英语日常交际用语知识，上句为征求意见的句子，因此下句空白处应用表示“同意或不同意”的交际用语句子。

II. 完形填空

【主旨大意】这道完形填空题的文章描述的是布莱克夫人感觉自己的皮肤不舒服，前去她的医生处就医，不料医生当时没有查出她有什么病，她的医生建议她去当地医院做些检查。第二天早上，医生通过电话告知她可能患的是皮肤过敏症，让她记下过敏食物清单。哪知，他丈夫不知实情，误将防皮肤过敏食物清单当成了购物清单，进行了采购，从而闹出了一场误会。

21. D。从后文和全文可以看出，本句引出了文章的话题“皮肤病”，其他选项与文章毫无关系。因此，做题者看完全文后，便可得知此空要用D答案。

22. A。固定短sth. wrong with… “……有病”,另外此句是否定句，因此要用A答案。

23. B。根据常理，她的医生一定会打电话告诉她病因和治疗方案，而不是拿不定主意地想要告诉她。

24. A。根据前后文可知，布莱克夫人得的是皮肤过敏病，因此医生告诉她要忌口，因此空为“吃”。

25. B。作为病人来讲，布莱克夫人对医生的医嘱会言听计从的，因此此处要选B答案。

26. A。根据后文33空前后的信息，可知26空为“被写下的引起皮肤过敏的食物清单放在电话机旁，因此此题答案为A。

27. B。根据下文可知布莱克夫人是因为有急事需要离开一段时间。

28. D。前后文提示，此处为2小时后的意思，故此题答案为D。

29. A。根据后一句，此处为“在他身旁”，故此题答案为A.

30. C。do shopping for sb.为“为某人买东西”。

31. C。根据全文的铺垫以及31空白处前后2句问话，可知布莱克夫人当时“很吃惊”。

32. B。此处为宾语从句的从属连词，也是want的涉及对象，因此答案要用what。

33. C。从前文可知，此处为购物单，故答案选C。

34. B。write发生在bought之前，因此此题答案要用过去完成时。

35. D。如果不看to eat,那么此处即可用let，也可用want。但是，考虑到her之后的宾语补足语to eat,此处必须用want,因为let, have, make等使役动词之后跟不定式作宾语补足语时，这个不定式不能带“to”。

III. 阅读理解

36. B. 细节判断题。从第二段的信息可知答案为B。
37. D. 判断题。从第三段最后一句和第四段的信息可知答案为D。
38. C. 细节判断题。从第五段第一句可知答案为C。
39. D. 细节判断题。从第五段最后一句可知答案为D。
40. A. 主旨判判断题。从全文的核心话题可知答案为A。
41. C. 细节判断题。从第二段第二句可知答案为C。
42. A. 细节判断题。从第二段第五行可知答案为A。
43. D. 判断题。从第二段第六行、第七行、第八行的信息可知答案为D。
44. D. 细节判断题。从第二段第九行可知答案为D。
45. B. 综合信息判断题。能概括全文信息的答案就是本题的答案，因此本题答案为B。
46. B. 细节推理题。从第一段的信息可推断出the USDA是美国的一个主管饮食健康的办公室或部门，因此此题答案为B。
47. D. 细节推断题。从第二段提供的信息分析，可知答案为D。
48. B. 细节判断题。从全文提供的相关信息，排除不正确的信息，就可得出答案为B。
49. C. 语篇推理题。从全文看，作者提供的生动事例给了们有关饮食健康生活方式的很大启示，并让我们自己得出作者写这篇文章的目的是什么，因此答案为C。
50. A. 语篇推理题。从作者提供的两个事例，就可以推断出“是所有的食物对我们的健康都是有好处的”。因此答案为A。
51. D. 细节判断题。从第一段第一句可知答案为D。
52. A. 细节判断题。从第二段第四行可知答案为A。
53. D. 语篇判断题。从全文有关“幸福快乐”的信息可知A、B、C三个答案都正确，因此，答案为D。
54. B. 语篇推理题。从最后一段的信息可推理出“钱不总是给人带来幸福快乐”，故答案为B。
55. C. 标题判断题。全文话题紧紧围绕happiness展开，因此答案为C。

IV. 单词拼写

56. details 57. upset 58. appreciate 59. blindly 60. blame
61. healthful(有益于健康的) 62. sells 63. satisfied
64. supported(为过去分词，用于被动语态中) 65. September

V. 短文改错

66. At改为On，表示“在”哪一天里要用on。
67. studying改为study，此处study表示“要发生”，要用不定式来表示。
68. good改为well，形容词不能修饰行为动词，而要用副词来修饰它。
69. area改为areas，根据前后文此处指“所有的贫困地区”，因此area要用复数形式。
70. 去掉the，此处为“上学“，而不是“去那(这)所学校”。
71. help之前加to，help之后为目的状语；非谓语动词中，只有“不定式”可作目的状语。
72. hearing之后的of去掉，hear of是“听说过“或“听别人说起过”的意思；根据后文的逻辑，可知此处为“听到这个情况后”。
73. their改为my，根据前后文此处指的是“我的零花钱”，而非“他们的零花钱”。
74. them改为it，此处指的是“零花钱“，money为不可数名词。

75. ✓

VI. 书面表达

写作参考：

From: Little Bee 6464229 @ qq.com. PRC.

To: Lark42681079135@qq.com.UK.

Subject: Wang Lan from China.

Dear Teacher Zhang,

Thank you very much for your letter yesterday. When you were teaching in our school, you gave me a lot of suggestions and advice on how to improve my English listening, reading and writing skills and methods. Following your advice instructions, I do some listening and reading practice every day. When I write an English writing, I try to use the useful words and patterns which I have learnt from the texts. So I have made much progress. However, I remain rather poor in close test. I don't think I have strong ability to understand the whole passage to full and can tell the difference in words or some grammars, so that I can't make the right choice. Would you please give me some more help? That's all here. See you later.

All the best with you and your family and in your career!

Yours,

Wang Lan